



JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XXXIX

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 44

## Strictly Cash Market

The Finest Steaks and Chops

CASH and CARRY Saves You 4 Per Cent.

**STRICTLY CASH MARKET**  
F. H. MILKS, Proprietor  
Phone No. 2

## Health Precaution

The common sense way is to keep the health right. And the way to keep good health is to EAT PURE FOOD. Impure or inferior foods are a menace to health, and should never be allowed on your table.

### Our Groceries Will Stand the Test

We can't advertise CHEAP groceries now. The cheap article is just the thing you DON'T want.

But we CAN furnish you THE BEST in all staple and fancy groceries.

And our prices are VERY REASONABLE when you know the EXCELLENCE of our goods.

**H. Petersen, GROCER**  
Phone No. 25

**L. J. KRAUS** (Successor to A. Kraus Est.)  
DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Builders' Supplies  
Paints and Oils, Sporting Goods  
Plumbing and Tin Shop

The stove season is now here. Come in and look over our line of

### HEATING STOVES and RANGES

We carry the Florence Hot Blast Air Tight; the Universal Line, Peninsular and Garland

Come in and look over our Guns and Ammunition

Yours for business,

**L. J. KRAUS**

**Max Landsberg**  
SHOES, CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

### WE HAVE MOVED

Our new location is in the new Salling building recently occupied by the Royal Cafe, and now we want the people of Crawford county to know that we are doing business at the new stand. We want you to get acquainted with our store and our service. Steady customers are what we want and if you once come here you will soon get the habit of coming here for all your needs in our line.

**MAX LANDSBERG**

### GERMAN KAISER GETS THE KEYS DEVIL ABDICATES THRONE OF HADES.

Iowan's Scathing Satire Wins Him Speedy Fame, When Teddy and Government Chiefs Ask Copies of Satanic Missive.

His Satanic Majesty had abdicated the throne of Hades, naming Kaiser Wilhelm as his successor, and confessing himself a novice and a back number in infamy and evil deeds, according to a bitter and scathing satirical missive addressed to the German ruler and signed by "Lucifer H. Satan," through which Louis Syberk of Creston, Ia., has within the last few weeks won fame for himself, and requests for copies from Colonel Roosevelt, Secretary Daniels of the navy department, Joseph Tumulty, the president's secretary, and many prominent in public life.

Syberk's satiric epistle, dated "The Infernal Region, June 28, 1917," and addressed to "Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, King of Prussia, Emperor of all Germany and Envoy Extraordinary of Almighty God," reads:

"Always Close to You.

"My Dear Wilhelm:  
"I can call you by that familiar name for I have always been very close to you, much closer than you could ever know.

"From the time that you were yet an undeveloped being in your mother's womb I have shaped your destiny for my own purpose.

"In the days of Rome I created a ruffian known in history as Nero; he was a vulgar character and suited my purpose at that particular time. In these modern days a classic demon and efficient super-criminal was needed and as I know the Hohenzollern's blood I picked you as my special instrument to place on earth an annex of hell. I gave you abnormal ambition, likewise an over supply of egotism that you might not discover your own failings; I twisted your mind to that of a mad man with certain normal tendencies to carry you by, a most dangerous character placed in power; I gave you the power of a hypnotist and a certain magnetic force that you might sway your people. I am responsible for the deformed arm that hangs helpless on your left, for your crippled condition embitters your life and destroys all noble impulses that might otherwise cause me anxiety, but your strong sword arm is driven by your ambition that squelches all sentiment and pity; I placed in your soul a deep hatred for all things English, for of all nations on earth I hate England most; wherever England plants her flag she brings order out of chaos and the hated Cross follows the Union Jack; under her rule wild tribes become tillers of the soil and in due time practical citizens; she is the great civilization of the globe and I HATE HER. I planted in your soul a cruel hatred for your mother because SHE was English and left my good friend Bismarck to fan the shame I had kindled. Recent history proves how well our work was done. It broke your royal mother's heart, but I gained my purpose.

Ruler of Germany.  
"The inherited disease of the Hohenzollerns killed your father, just as it will kill you, and you became the ruler of Germany and a tool of mine sooner than I expected.

"To assist you and farther hasten my work I sent you three evil spirits, Nietzsche, Treitschke and later Bernhardi, whose teachings inflamed the youths of Germany, who in good time would be willing and loyal subjects and eager to spill their blood and pull your chestnuts, yours and mine; the spell has been perfect—you cast your ambitious eyes toward the Mediterranean, Egypt, India and the Dardanelles and you began your great railway to Bagdad, but the ambitious archduke and his more ambitious wife stood in your way. It was then that I sowed the seed in your heart that blossomed into the assassination of Archduke and his more ambitious wife.

Smiled when he saw how cleverly you saddled the crime onto Siberia. I saw you set sail for the fjords of Norway and I knew you would prove an able. How cleverly done, so much like your noble grandfather who also secured an assassin to remove old King Frederick of Denmark, and later robbed that country of two provinces that gave Germany an opportunity to become a naval power.

Murder is dirty work but it takes a Hohenzollern to make a way and get by.

Bells of Hell Are Ringing.  
"Your opportunity was at hand; you set the world on fire and bells of hell were ringing; your rap on Belgium caused much joy; it was the beginning, the foundation of a perfect hell on earth, the destruction of noble cathedrals and other infinite works of art was hailed with joy in the infernal regions. You made war on friends and foe alike and the murder

(Continued to last page.)

### POSTAL RATES TO INCREASE NOVEMBER 2.

Three Cents on Letters, Two Cents on Post Cards, New Charge.

The post office department has issued these instructions:

"Postmasters shall on and after November 2, see that postage is paid at the rate of three cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters and other first class matter except drop letters.

"All drop letters, that is, letters mailed for delivery from the office at which posted, including those for delivery by city, rural or other carrier of such office, are required to have postage paid on them at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

"Postal cards are required to be prepaid two cents and, therefore, the one cent postal cards must have a one cent postage stamp affixed to them in addition to one cent stamp impressed on such cards.

"Postal cards (private mailing cards) bearing written messages must have two cents postage prepaid on them."

### LIBERTY LOAN IS OVER SUBSCRIBED

OVER \$4,000 SUBSCRIBED BY CRAWFORD CO. PEOPLE.

This is certainly a splendid record for a small community such as ours. Of this amount \$1,900 were subscribed by employees of the DuPont company and applied to the credit of this firm at Wilmington, Del. While these subscriptions were not handled thru our local committees and banks, the contributors are all local people and as such should be credited here at home as well as in Wilmington.

\$49,650 were received thru the Bank of Grayling and \$2,500 thru the Bank of Frederic. The subscriptions filed at the bank of Grayling are as follows:

\$50,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Geo. Biggs, John Babbitt, Mrs. Jennie Sorenson, G. N. Olson, Nick Nelson, John J. Ries, Geo. C. Bennett, Glen Robinson, Agnes Robinson, Mrs. Amelia Sorenson, E. H. Sorenson, Bernadette Cassidy, Mrs. Nellie E. Palmer, A. L. Roberts, B. R. Hardquist, M. A. Atkinson, F. B. Brown, A. J. Joseph, Nellie Loss, Mabel C. Clark.

Ethel Ryker, Celia Clark, R. H. Gillett, Mrs. A. Crowley, Doris M. LaGow, Elton L. La Gow, F. M. Shanahan, Oscar Sodquist, W. H. Cody, Nellie L. Shanahan.

Mrs. W. H. Cody, A. McPhee, Lester Larson, Stanley Larson, Alvina Larson, Olivia Larson, Marius Insey, Mrs. S. N. Insey, Elmer E. Ostrander, Charles W. Green.

C. J. Weiler, Cameron Game, A. L. Phelps, Mrs. John Walstrom, Camilla Robinson, Mrs. M. Shanahan, Minnie E. Wells, O. P. Schumann.

\$100,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lars Rasmussen, Frank A. Eckenfels, Emil Kraus, trustee; Paul Ososki, Mrs. Christian Larson, Francis T. McDermid, J. E. Crowley, Margrette Hemmingsen, Mary Jorgenson, Minnie Jorgenson.

E. F. Dutton, Minnie C. Nelson, Rev. Peter Kjolund, Adler Jorgenson, Mrs. Birdie Fink, C. L. Tromble, A. P. Hughes, Mollie Michelson, A. M. Lewis, Isabella S. Case.

Jane Alberta Welsh, Hans Peter Jenson, Thomas Cassidy, Andrew Jenson, Frank Ahman, Julius Nelson, Fern Armstrong, Mabel Brasic, Grace M. Canfield, Carl W. Johnson, Andrew Brown and Dirk Nanninga, Chas. A. Canfield.

\$200,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ethel Love, John Larson, Emil O. Geigling, Olga Boesen, Ethel Eckenfels, C. W. Olson, and Mrs. Ella Capstraw.

OVER \$200,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Joseph Piecha, \$250.00; Chris Johnson, \$250.00; Nels Michelson, \$10,000; Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co, \$5,000; Salling, Hanson Co. \$5,000; Rasmus Hanson, \$10,000; Michael J. Linchan, \$1,900; N. P. Olson, \$1,500; John Leece, \$500; J. K. Hanson, \$4,000; O. N. Michelson, \$1,000; Jap. F. Schmidt, \$1,000; Mrs. Hensine J. Hanson, \$500; S. S. Phelps, \$500; and M. Hanson, \$500.

In Frederic there were 39 subscribers with a total of \$2,500. They are as follows:

PURCHASERS OF \$100 BONDS:

H. L. Abrahams, Melvin A. Bates, Charles Thiel, Thomas Hogan, name withheld, one.

PURCHASERS OF \$50 BONDS:

Harry H. Higgins, seven; Mrs. Eva Palmer, Miss Salome C. Forbush, Miss Mary Olson, Miss Mae L. Perlberg, Miss Estelle Sherman, Miss Anna Paris, Mrs. Estelle E. Leighton, Mrs. Sarah E. Mc Kay, Mrs. Eileen Higgins, Mrs. Sarah A. Lewis, Mrs. Maggie Fisher, Mr. Bernard E. Callahan, Mr. James Reynolds, Mr. Robert Dolezel, Mr. Joseph Wood, Mr. John J. Higgins, Ernest B. Barber, Fred Klug, G. H. Martin, Jas. A. Kalahar, Names withheld, ten Mr. Joseph L. Cauchon, Mr. E. V. Barber, Mr. Frank Brady.

For a Weak Stomach.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER.

Election of Executive Committee and Officers' Reports Principal Duties.

The annual meeting of Crawford County Chapter of American Red Cross was held in the High school auditorium Tuesday night.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson, secretary, read a statistical report of the work done in the chapter since the Chapter was organized last spring. She also gave a very interesting review of the work of the Red Cross and made plain some of the matters that had been puzzling the members for some time.

The terms of office of Hans Petersen, O. P. Schumann, Mrs. Thomas Cassidy, Mrs. S. S. Phelps and Mrs. George L. Alexander, expired as directors at this time. They were all re-elected to succeed themselves.

Three vacancies occurred on the board as it was found that three directors that had been elected at the organization had failed to become members of the local chapter. These vacancies were filled by electing the following: James A. Kalahar, Frederic; Mrs. George Annis, Beaver Creek, and Boyd J. Funsch, of South Branch.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Number of annual members.....660  
Subscribing members.....67

Total membership.....727

MONIES RECEIVED.

Membership dues.....\$794.00

Church Collections:

Danish Lutheran, Grayling.....15.06

St. Mary's, Grayling.....15.16

Mr. H., Grayling.....5.23

M. P., Frederic.....3.27

Grayling H. S. commencement.....36.51

Donations.....766.25

Proceeds from Concerts (2)....71.10

Amount left from Reception fund.....2.27

Needles sold.....10.71

Total.....1719.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues of 12 members, organizing

Com. sent to Wash., D. C.....12.00

For Red Cross buttons.....10.00

Avalanche, Pig. and stationery.....15.75

Annual member dues sent to

Washington.....329.50

Subscribing member dues sent.....100.30

K. C. emblems for garments.....4.00

Woman's services at Reception.....4.00

Sewing and knitting supplies:

Salling Hanson Co.....49.80

Grayling Mercantile Co.....292.00

Emil Kraus.....31.06

Needles.....20.94

Total.....867.55

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 181.95

The amount of yarn that has been given out, since the Crawford County chapter was organized is 506 hanks or 126½ pounds. The amount of yarn on hand is 510½ hanks or 126½ pounds.

The number of articles shipped to headquarters are as follows: Wristlets, 42; helmets 12; helmet caps, 3; scarfs, 36; sweaters, 18; socks(pairs), 48.

Articles ready to ship: Pajamas, 36 suits; hospital bed-sheets, 24; bed-sheets 4 pairs.

Bed shirts cut ready for sewing.....28.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

## Wonderful!

Are the showings of new Fall and Winter Dress Goods. Plaids in all colors, 36-in. wide at \$1.00 per yard. Stripes in all colors, 50-in. wide at \$1.75 per yard.

Striped Silks in

## ACTION BEFORE 9 MONTHS UNLIKELY

CUSTER OFFICERS ESTIMATE BOYS WILL NOT BE AT FRONT BEFORE JULY, 1918.

CAMP GIVES \$1,388,750 TO LOAN

Quota of Million and a Quarter is Over-subscribed — Per Capita Average Between \$70 and \$80.

Lansing.

It is extremely unlikely that the 85th division, at Camp Custer, will get into action before July, 1918. Only a disaster in France could push the date ahead, and any number of small circumstances may set the date farther away.

By action is meant the first tour of duty in the trenches of France. It has nothing to do with the date of sailing for France, because that does not, in the least depend on the state of training of the division, but on shipping. It is realized at the camp that could the men be shipped to France and supplied there, their training would progress much faster than in the United States.

The estimate is based on the training needs of the men. Officers well versed in conditions in Europe say that less than six months' training cannot fit men for the trenches. Added to this, they estimate two months' lost time for climate conditions in Michigan, and so set the date for readiness eight months from the date the division is assembled and organized.

This will be about December. There will be stragglers after this, but they do not count. Therefore, July is the earliest that the men can see action. They may not take part in an offensive or be called on to fight a serious defensive action until later, but by that time they may be ready to take their places in the fire trench that fronts the Germans a few yards away.

Custer Over-subscribes Loan Quota.

Camp Custer's Liberty loan closed with a total of \$1,388,750. The record regiment was the 338th infantry, which bought \$181,000 worth of bonds, taking away first place from the 338th infantry by a final rush of over \$50,000.

It seems certain that the government will cancel the subscriptions, or at least part of the subscriptions, of some of the enlisted men.

Instructions to be careful not to let men over-subscribe their means were issued, but officers say that undoubtedly cases will develop where men managed to do so.

A number of the men appear to have grown so enthusiastic that they allotted so much money to the government, that they will be unable to make a sufficient allotment to their wives and families. The United States does not want this and will not stand for it, so that the final total may be slightly less than the above figure.

The per capita subscription will average between \$70 and \$80.

The Infantry regiments carried off the honors. The total subscription for the Infantry regiments was \$1,051,600. The 338th Field Artillery won the honors in their class, with \$75,250, almost \$25,000 more than was subscribed by any other artillery regiment.

The depot brigade entered the select list by subscribing \$113,800, and division headquarters also broke in with \$109,900, although it touched the \$100,000 mark the second day of the campaign and its total thereafter was only \$9,900.

Custer Division Will See France.

Division officials at Camp Custer have spiked for all time reports that the eighty-fifth division will become a depot or stay-at-home organization, by announcing it is preparing as hastily as possible for service in France.

A story had been started in camp that the entire division at Camp Custer was to be a depot division for the rest of the new national army.

Since the order was received to ship men south, to strengthen National Guard units, members of the organization became almost certain they were not going abroad for a long time.

Officers pointed out that the 338th division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ills., has been called on to send men to the Illinois National Guard the same as Michigan and Wisconsin have been asked to supply their state units.

A well-imbodied belief it is destined to remain in this country would have a bad effect on the morale of the division, as most of the men wish to get to France as soon as possible. The statement of division officials is that the Eighty-fifth will not remain at home as a depot brigade, but has an equal chance with the 17 other divisions of the National army to get to France first. There are 16 divisions of white men and one of Negroes in the race.

Coal Operators Balk at U. S. Prices.

"There are four coal mines in Bay and Saginaw counties that cannot operate on the government prices," said Charles Coreyell, manager of companies operating several mines in the two counties. "They are known as the 'Thin Vein' mines, from which the most of the domestic coal is procured. As to the other mines, the most of them are operating on railroad contracts at a higher price than that fixed by the government and they will continue to fill their contracts."

Shoe Hair Soled for a Dime.

That which was once the Thirty-third regiment and five companies of the Thirty-first Michigan but which is now the 125th Infantry, at Waco, Texas, has the only complete cobble shop in the division. Shoe repairing is done there cheaper probably than any other place in the world. The government issues half soles, heels, nails, threads, etc., and the only cost to the soldier who has the work done is a dime for half soles and heels. The cobblers are enlisted men.

Custer Boys Arrive at Waco.

To the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," 600 selective soldiers from Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., were welcomed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, last Friday, and before taps many of them had experienced the novelty of crawling through the war-like dugouts and zig-zag trenches that are being used here.

Met at the camp railroad yards by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Michigan band and a group of officers, the boys received a greeting that dispelled all doubts as to the sort of reception awaiting them at the hands of national guardsmen.

The trip from Battle Creek to Texas was without incident, and when the young soldiers arrived all were in perfect condition, except one, who was taken to an infirmary for treatment. By an order received at division headquarters from the war department today, the selective soldiers will be treated "in every respect as original members of the organizations to which they are assigned." Hereafter they will be known as National Guardsmen.

Train Guards in Trenches at Waco.

Training of infantry regiments under artillery fire is advocated by Gen. L. C. Covell, of Michigan, now at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Gen. Covell believes that this training could be accomplished while artillery regiments are practising on the new range.

"Men who have been under fire say that while the noise at first drives them nearly crazy, they get accustomed to it soon," said the general.

In any event Michigan and Wisconsin guardsmen at Waco will experience trench life on this side. As soon as the elaborate system of trenches is constructed, the troops will make their homes under ground while they are being trained. It is said that the government has spent more money on these trenches than was spent for any one thing except the actual building of the cantonment.

The order demolishing the Michigan signal battalion headquarters Ypsilanti went through last week and Major Glenn R. Arnold and other officers are without commands.

Incendiary Fires Being Probed.

The state fire marshal's office is busy investigating several fires which occurred last week at food storage places in various parts of the state, as well as some reported attempts to blow up others.

"I almost feel that if we found somebody who was trying to set fire or blow up food storage plant I'd be in favor of forgetting the law," said Governor Sleeper in commenting on the craven deeds.

"Of course, I would want to make sure we had the right persons; but that sort of criminal is almost too heinous to think about."

The state will take no action in regard to the guarding of storage plants. This has been the position taken before and it was reiterated today by the governor. Individual owners of plants or insurance companies which have policies on such plants should see to it that sufficient guards are furnished to prevent incendiaryism.

While the state-paid guards are ready to answer any call for help, they will not be sent to guard any private plant unless the owners of the plant pay them the same wages and board them as the state does.

State Insurance Commissioner Ellis would under whose jurisdiction all the investigations come, says he will investigate all fires.

Prudden Goes for More Coal.

Five hundred cars of emergency co. is inadequate for Michigan and State Fuel Administrator William K. Prudden found it necessary last week to make a hurried trip to Washington to get more.

When the fuel administrator secured 500 cars of coal from the government it was estimated that would be sufficient to tide over. Instead the state administrator has been besieged, mauled and threatened, not for 500 cars, but many times 500 cars. Municipalities have told him their water works would stop, others have insisted their power plants could not be operated; school boards have announced they must close the schools if they did not get coal in a hurry.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES

The new auditorium dedicated by the Y. M. C. A. is the only building in camp in which smoking is not permitted.

Changes of heart occur daily in unwilling recruits. One man is now sent to Custer while his appeal was still being granted, but now he likes it at camp and wants to stay. Unless he gets the board to reverse its ruling before the machinery for discharging him tosses him out of the army, he cannot stay even though he wants to. His friends at home are making a race for it.

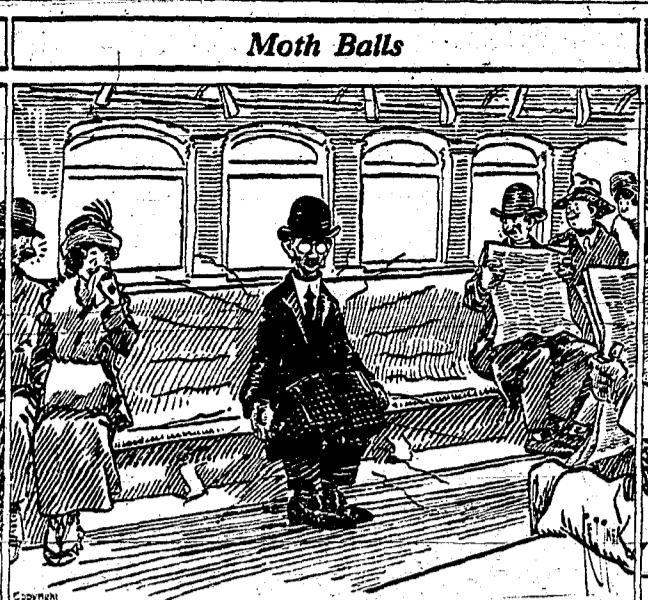
An order has been placed by the Y. M. C. A. headquarters for 600,000 post cards.

After a series of analyses by experts, the water supply of the camp has been pronounced absolutely pure and boiling will not be necessary.

A number of privates are violating regulations when they wear leather puttees and sheepskin lined short coats. These are to be worn only by officers, except in the case of mounted men, who will be allowed to wear out the leather puttees issued them. They will receive no more however.

Organizational Camp Custer received

its first upset when Brig. Gen. J. E. McMahon, commanding the 170th Artillery Brigade, received orders to leave for Camp Dix, Wrightson, N. J., to take command of the artillery of the new 92nd division national army being formed there. The loss of Gen. McMahon is deeply regretted by the division as he is regarded as one of the most brilliant artillery officers in the army, and an expert on motorized artillery units. The command of the brigade falls to Col. Harold E. Cioke, of the 330th field artillery.



## ITALIAN ARMY IS IN COMPLETE ROUT

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES SHAKE ENTIRE LINE—OVER 100,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ROME ADMITS FALLING BACK

Gorizia, Taken From Teutons Last Summer, Falls to Enemy—Cividale Also Taken.

Washington—Austro-German armies under command of Emperor Charles, who has as his chief assistant Field Marshal von Mackensen, are shaking the entire Italian line from the Julian Alps region to the Adriatic sea.

According to the Berlin official communication, Sunday night, 100,000 Italians have been made prisoners and in excess of 700 guns have fallen into Austro-German hands. The second and third Italian armies are declared to be in retreat.

Italy Scores Cowards.

Rome admits the falling back of the second army, asserting that cowardice similar to that shown by the Russians in Galicia, was exhibited in the face of the foe. The Italians are surrendering or retreating without giving battle, pressing the breaking of the left wing and thereby offering easy access to the town of Cividale.

Prior to the falling back, however, the Italians destroyed all their depots and stores and Cividale was on fire when the Austro-Germans entered it.

The following prices will apply to dry beans for the army placed during the period October 5 to November 15, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., common pinto, California choice white beans, small, per lb., 1 cent; medium, 11 cents; red, 1 cent; large, 11-12; kidney, 10-12; f. o. b. Colorado, New Mexican pinto, 7-8; Michigan choice hand picked white, 1-11 f. o. b. New York state, New York choice hand picked white, 11-58. Beans must meet requirements of army specifications on a single bag basis. On double bags one-eighth of a cent per pound advance over the preceding prices will be allowed.

These prices average from \$1.47 a bushel to \$1.82 a bushel less than dealers in Michigan have been paying growers.

PUBLIC PAYS OLD BEAN PRICE

Government Cut in Prices Will Not Affect Private Consumer.

U. S. CURBS WHOLESALE PRICES

Selling Price Now Must be Based on Cost, Not on Market Conditions.

Washington—Fixing of government prices for beans purchased for the army may not seriously affect the prices private consumers will pay, according to a prominent elevator man. Farmers will probably keep their stuff off the market until after November 15, when the period of fixed prices expires.

As the bean men interpret it, the announcement of the government forces are to be expected. Reports from the front already show intermittent artillery fire and a well-aimed shell may claim American victims at any moment. There is nothing to indicate, however, that an offensive operation by the Americans and their French associates is to be expected, outside of possible trench raiding.

Casualties among the American forces are to be expected. Reports from the front already show intermittent artillery fire and a well-aimed shell may claim American victims at any moment. There is nothing to indicate, however, that an offensive operation by the Americans and their French associates is to be expected, outside of possible trench raiding.

Dealers are not prevented from selling at former prices to private purchasers, but if the government wants the beans it can confiscate them at the prices fixed. Also price differences are made in shipments "subject to car shortage" or other conditions, and "rolling stocks" or beans loaded on the tracks.

It provides that no dealer in certain specified commodities shall sell "at more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold without regard to the market or replacement value."

FIRST QUOTA NOT AFFECTED

New Draft Regulations, Tentative, Not in Force Yet.

Washington—Provost Marshal General Crowder formally notified the governors of states last Saturday that the proposed changes in the draft regulations, involving classification of registrants, does not affect the quota which has been chosen. He also gave notice that the new regulations still are in tentative form and will not be interpreted at this time.

This telegram was sent to the governors:

"Inquiries from several states indicate that the impression exists that the proposed change in the regulations involving classification of registrants will be effective before the present quota is in camp."

"This impression is a mistaken one. The entire first quota will be chosen under the regulations now in force. As the new regulations are as yet in tentative form and will not be retroactive, it is manifestly inadvisable to answer questions concerning them or to construe or interpret them at this time."

Bumper War Crops Planted.

Manistee—Owing to wartime propaganda, farmers here have planted more rye and wheat this fall than ever before. Roasted rye and Red Rock wheat have been planted when obtainable.

"Joy Rider" Sentenced to Army.

Port Huron—Judge Law told Russell Wissell, "joy rider," that if he enlisted he would escape sentence. Wissell went to Detroit with a deputy sheriff and enlisted in the cavalry.

Canadians Seek U. S. Citizenship.

Port Huron—Men whose names appear on the draft rolls here as eligible to Canadian conscription are making frantic efforts to take out United States citizenship papers. Numerous applications have been filed, and others have reported they will serve with U. S. army without exemption.

Spuds Yield 250 Bushels to Acre.

Iron River—Frank Zurich was fatally injured by a slide of earth while working at the Chatham mine.

Day City—Schedules of the Marine City Salt company, recently adjudged bankrupt, have been filed with Referee Marston, and show indebtedness of the company amounting to \$40,755.25.

Bankruptcy proceedings were started by creditors of the company after the manager, Albert Kalschmidt, was jailed on charges of violating the neutrality of the United States and failed to secure a bond for his release.

The schedules are signed by Kalschmidt.

Kalamazoo—Two thousand pupils returned to school following a diphtheria epidemic.

East Lansing—The war has revolutionized the status of first-year men at M. A. C. For the first time they are allowed to board in the college dormitories, and the fact that they out number the sophomores almost two to one makes the new men particularly bold. Williams Hall has been the scene of the most violent battles this year. A first-year man there used a shotgun to drive off raiding sophomores.

Hanga Self On Tree With Wire.

Iron Mountain—The body of an unidentified man, about 50 years old,

was found hanging from a small tree in a pine grove near the Swedish hospital here. Two boys found the body.

The man had used a wire clothes line with which to hang himself.

Factories Plan to Start Stores.

Muskegon—Munition plants will grant workmen their request for cooperative stores unless present prices are reduced, officials have announced.

## PROFITEERING BY RETAILER CURBED

GOVERNMENT NOW HAS POWER TO CUT OFF SUPPLIES FROM "HOLD-UP" MERCHANTS.

HONEST DEALER IS PROTECTED

Food Administrator Says Only Persistent Violators of Law Will Be Hit By New Order.

Washington—Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs is made impossible after November 1, the food administration announced Monday, under a plan to cut off supplies to those not satisfied with reasonable margins.

Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods, whose businesses go under license, will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

Washington—The shortage of fuel can be partially relieved in the rural communities of Michigan by the judicious use of cordwood from farmers' woodlots. In the opinion of Prof. H. K. Chittenden, of the M. A. C. department of forestry, Farmers, he states, should be able to profitably supply their immediate communities.

Lansing—Fred L. Keefer, superintendent of public instruction, claims that it pays to farm wild land. Last year he sold 120 unimproved acres in Isabella county. He got \$50 and a mortgage. This week he got \$1,200, lifting the mortgage. The farmer has sold \$2,150 worth of crops in the year.

## SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

**SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAP-  
PENINGS IN FAR OFF  
NORTHLAND.**

## ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

**Resume of the Most Important Events  
in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—  
Of Interest to the Scandinavians  
in America.**

## FINLAND.

"People in many sections of Finland are eating bread made of rye flour and pine bark in equal parts," said Dr. Charles Ignatius of Helsingfors. Dr. Ignatius is on his way to New York as a representative of the Finnish government. He hopes to obtain a license for shipment of 60,000 tons of flour already purchased. "If we cannot get help in America quickly it will mean actual starvation for thousands and as much suffering for Finland as in Poland or Belgium," he asserted. Dr. Ignatius said people were eating oats with the result that they were selling at 40 times the normal price.

## NORWAY.

Jonas Reiner, a Lapp who was working for another Lapp in Upper Vefsen, was sent on an errand to a summer cabin at Flipperinge, a distance of 20 miles. When he had fed his horse he started to build a fire in the stove for the purpose of cooking coffee. But before he got that far the stove exploded; the fragments were thrown in all directions. His right big toe was almost torn off, and a bone was broken in one of his legs. Strong as the man was, he hurried. When he came to, he put on his socks and shoes, which was very difficult on account of the wounds. The lacerated toe was doubled up in the shoe, but as this was a soft Lapp moosekin he finally succeeded in getting his foot into it. When this was done he managed to get on the back of the horse and rode back home again the 20 miles through a wild, rough country. The first thing he did at home was to take scissors and cut off the injured toe. After a long delay the doctor came, and it took him several hours to dress the wounds. There must have been dynamite in the stove, and now the question is what to the authorities? Who put it there?

Miss Martha Golee, a native of Norway, had the experience of encountering four of the machines of Hunniford's Righteousness while coming over to this country in a Norwegian liner recently. Miss Golee was a passenger to America on the Norwegian liner "Bergenfjord," which plies between Christiania and Halifax. At four different times on the trip a German submarine emerged from the surface of the ocean and demanded this neutral ship to bat, while the submarine crew clambered over the sides of the vessel, lined up the crew on the deck and examined each person and all the contents of the vessel for contraband articles. The ship luckily contained three German passengers and this fact is believed to have saved the vessel from further violence. So terrified were the crew of the Norwegian vessel that they were kept by the ship authorities in a constant state of preparedness against the submarine during the entire voyage. No one was allowed to dress, even for a brief moment, and a life belt was attached to each person and kept attached until the end of the voyage.

In some localities it was very difficult to get women to take care of the stock at the mountain pastures last summer. A farmer at Tosten had to pay his dairy maid \$20 a year and all expenses. Besides, she charged 54 cents for each calf born in the dairy which she had charge of.

A man who does not want his name published has offered as a donation \$27,000 on condition that others raise the balance of a minimum amount of \$270,000 for the establishment of a coast hospital, which it has been proposed to put in operation January 1, 1920.

The condition of the labor market in Trondhjem may be inferred from the fact that employees representing a dozen industries are clamoring for higher wages, the raise demanded being from 4 cents an hour to 50 per cent of the present wages.

Karl Ostvig, the opera singer, has been engaged to sing at five concerts in Vienna. He is to receive \$1,350 for each concert.

The Bergen steamship company has donated \$2,700 to the Norwegian seamen's mission for the building of a new church in Buenos Aires.

Marius Christensen, proprietor of the Mandal electric works, has bought the Tryland Falls at Vämnostad, several falls in the Kongs River, Bærum, and the Tunge Falls in the Mandal River. All these falls combined will furnish about 15,000 horsepower, and the price paid was about \$30,000. A new power station will be ready for operation at the Tryland Falls not later than the spring of 1918. The electric works are at present receiving their motive power from the Trædet-creek, South Udal, but this is far from sufficient for the demand.

The little settlement chapel in East Sondom was dedicated by Bishop Hognestad, August 16. It is a very beautiful little house of worship. The baptismal font is a gift from the king.

The Raaboldt church in South Eidsvold is to be beautifully decorated. Christian Mathiesen has offered to pay one-half of the expenses.

The danger from submarines having decreased, insurance on Norwegian cargoes in the North sea has been reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.

## DENMARK.

The hope that the railroads this year would be able to handle necessary coal shipments has proved vain. There is talk of a transportation crisis, though the scare is less extensive than last winter. Attention has been directed to the transportation problem by a sudden drop in the temperature, accompanied by snow in various localities. This has made the government prohibit against the heating of houses before October 15 a menace to health and there is an insistent demand that the order be repealed.

Germany has offered to supply a certain quantity of potatoes to Denmark. In exchange, however, Germany will expect Denmark to supply her with articles of which she is in need.

## SWEDEN.

The plight of hundreds of Russian families, seeking refuge from their country's destruction in Stockholm, is becoming pitiful because of the rising cost of the living and the decline in the value of rubles. Rents, pension rates, provisions and fuel are mounting steadily in price. Anthracite coal is nearly \$100 a ton. Formerly it sold for \$10 a ton. Birchwood fuel is \$30 for 45 cubic feet. Tea is \$8 a pound, pure chocolate, \$8 a pound; ham, nearly \$1 a pound, and candies are unobtainable. \$300 American motorcycles were advertised as bargains at \$1,200. Stockholm's Swedish-American society this year will give up its Thanksgiving banquet, which has been a feature for 30 years, owing to the difficulty and expense in obtaining supplies. The American dollar has lost one-third of its value in Stockholm. The schools of Stockholm are being used to house 100 Swedish families unable to pay the rents caused by the influx of foreigners from the neighboring countries. United States Minister Irvin Nelson Morris tried to renew his lease on a country villa near Stockholm, worth about \$5,000 or \$6,000. He offered \$3,000 a year rental for it, but the owner refused, saying he could sell it for \$17,000 within a year. The cost of living is at least double what it was in Berlin last May. Germany is sending Sweden petroleum, coal, grain, machine oil, fertilizers, salt and limestone. Five thousand head of highbred Swedish cattle are being sent to Germany, but Sweden insists that Germany return the hides and 10 pounds of tallow from every animal sent. Sweden imported annually before the war \$5,000 tons of pig iron from England, and 10,000 tons from Germany. The importation from Germany has increased enormously during the war, reaching 50,000 tons for 1916, while the importation from England fell to 52,000 tons in 1916 and to 10,000 tons from January to May, 1917.

To make up this deficiency, importations from the United States were undertaken with the result that 4,000 tons were imported in 1916 and nearly 10,000 tons during the first five months of this year. Sweden's exports of iron ore to Germany decreased 700,000 tons in 1916. The export of iron ore to England showed an increase of 175,000 tons in 1916.

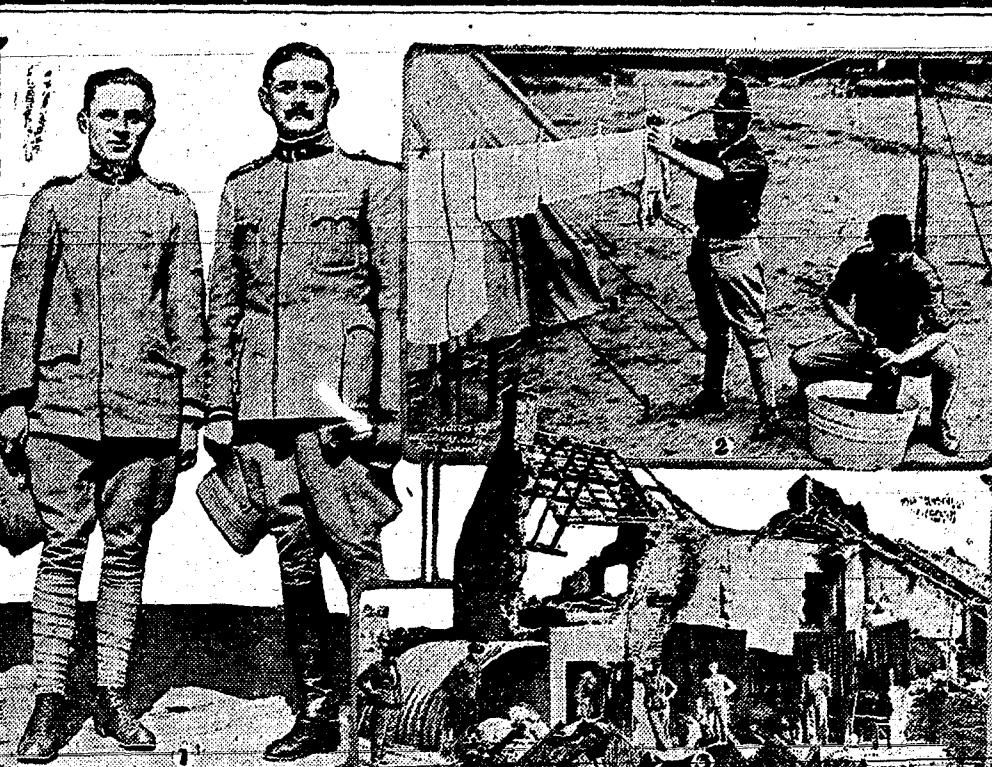
Recent reports from Sweden indicate a shortage of all kinds of metals except iron. Last spring it was revealed that German agents, spread throughout Sweden, cornered most of the copper coins and took them over to Germany. The Swedish mint had to make the new currency of iron. The export of all kinds of machines and apparatus made of metals other than iron has now been prohibited by the government. The imports are not even allowed to export porcelain wares, picture frames, or the like, mounted with other metal than iron. Among the wares prohibited by the new stipulations are electric and telephone apparatus, railway and street cars connected with motors or engines, shoe soles of fiber, wood or pasteboard, carbon and incandescent lamps, wires, hair furs, cones of丝 and pines, quicklime and pulverized lime. Fertilizers are especially rare in Sweden, and these conditions hamper considerably the agricultural work.

A close supporter and friend of Hjalmar Branting, the socialist leader, in discussing the program of the new government of Sweden, said in part: "The new government has an extensive and interesting program which it has not yet written, as it must be the subject of discussion and perhaps compromise with the liberals. Its biggest task may be said to be the revision of the constitutional provision relating to the election of members of the first chamber, the basis now being the proportionate amount of taxes the voters pay. We want a one-man-one-vote as in America. We shall so alter the constitution to grant votes to women. We shall try to improve the economic conditions. Another of our important tasks will be to solve the problem of unemployment which is found mainly in winter."

The state department, at the request of the food administration, has asked the British government to release the three bags of Swedish mail seized at Halifax from the steamer that brought Dr. Lundholm, a member of the Swedish economic mission, to this country. It developed the pouches are at the British embassy in Washington with their seals intact. Sweden is understood to insist that the pouches must be delivered to the Swedish legation without being examined, as they were in transit as "courier" or official mail.

Because of shortage of gasoline, a large part of the taxicabs of Stockholm have been withdrawn. The automobile owners obtained permission from the government to export 40 automobiles to Russia. The automobiles are exported without rubber tires because all export of rubber from Sweden is prohibited.

Up to the 6th of October France had taken possession of eight and England of two Swedish steamers. The Swedish minister in London and Paris were instructed to protest against this.



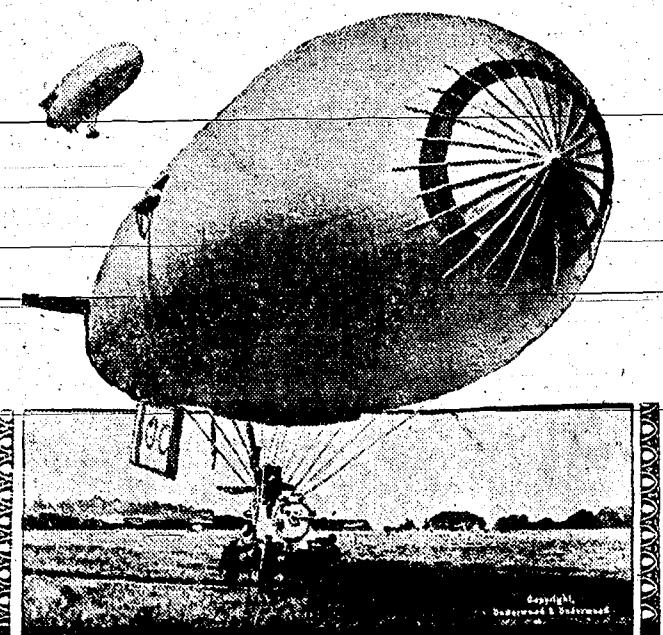
1—Capt. Marquess Giulio Laurenti (right) and Michael Angelo Lenzo Gatti, await inside a transport flight from Turin to Hounslow, England, in seven hours and twelve minutes. 2—Wash day at Chipping Wadsworth. 3—Allied soldiers on the Belgian front who are making themselves comfortable in the midst of ruins.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS FEEDING POOR SERBIANS



French military kitchen at Monastir, showing French soldiers feeding hungry children from a "goulash wagon." There is little of anything that means happiness and life left in Serbia today. The remaining inhabitants depend greatly on the bounty of allied soldiers in their localities.

## BRITISH AIRSHIPS STARTING ON PATROL



This British official photograph shows British airships starting out on patrol. They are always on the lookout for U-boats and enemy aircraft.

## BRITISH ARMORED CARS HELP RUSSIANS



A squadron of British armored motorcars is on the eastern front with the Russian army and is doing valiant work against the Germans.

## TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH

Small wood working machinery is needed in Peru. A few furniture factories are now equipped with electric-driven machines which came from Belgium and Germany.

A 600-ton locomotive-jib crane capable of lowering, raising or swinging a 50-ton load at its maximum working radius of 87 feet has been built for installation on the Panama canal at Balboa. It is said to be the largest machine of its kind in the world.

Bavaria's graphite deposits, the only ones outside of Ceylon which yield graphite suitable for refractory crucibles, are being developed.

A lever within reach of the hand operating a new electric hot iron instantly changes the heat to any one of your desired degrees or shuts off the current.

Engineers are working on plans for a more direct railroad between Paris and Madrid that will cut the running time for trains from fourteen to seven hours.

## BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

## MY HOE AND YOUR GUN

When dear ole Uncle Sammie took the telephone in hand, and with a gracious manner he called up a foreign land, and said: "Hello! Is that you, France? Just keep yer courage true, for it will not be very long till we are helpin' you!" we with our Yankee hustle just made ready then to fight; like magie flew the messages from town to distant bight. Then certain of the critics who misjudge the B. S. A. with wise an' sneerin' face and lips were loudly heard to say: "Aha! Aha! Now we shall see just what I long have said, that they were trainin' up these boys for Hunz' till with lead! It takes a wise one to fool me! I know what I'm about, when 'gainst the plen'ry of my son, I said, Don't be a scout! Let them teach you to shoot and kill, and march, an' drill, an' such! Not while I'm your wise father will my son be one—not much! I know that those scoundrels in their suits of khaki hue will soon in France be dyin' like the scouts are told t' do." But good ole Uncle Sammie—he always knew us kids! He knew that we weren't old enough t' shoot off German lids, so with a grin he called us scouts together, "hoo-his-knee and said: "Now, listen here, my scouts, you'll war for liberty! You might as well get ready for t' wage an' awful night. Y' got t' all be Johnnies-on-the-spot from morn till night! For there's a heap o' labor that's jes' waitin' t' be done; this war is not all marchin' off and shoulderin' a gun. You've got t' help the Red Cross and safeguard the public, too—an' then in the between times sell a war-loan bond or two. But this one thing above all else (an' right here comes the rub), so get yer rakes an' hoes, my boys, an' go to raisin' grub!" Now did we heed our Uncle's call? Well, I should wear a smile! Three hundred thousand garden plots sprang up in less a while. And all us scouts, we're givin' Kaiser Bill an' awful punch right in the solar plexus where he likes to keep his lunch. So, goodby, soldier! Brother! We are with you heart an' soul! You an' your gun, me with m' hoe—well we'll somehow reach the goal! An' when the conflict's over an' freedom's won, with pride we both will then look back on this my hoe and your gun.

J. Leonard Trunnel, Sen., Troop 1, Bellevue, Ky.

## "PAUKE" DISTURBS SCOUTS

As this item came from a minister scoutmaster, it must be accepted as true:

Last Friday the Ludlow, Vt., scouts went upon Ludlow Mountain, 3,372 feet high, to spend the night in a log cabin to which we go in both winter and summer.

We found a porcupine on the roof when we arrived and kept him there until night, when we let him go because of the fun he had furnished. He did not appreciate the "good turn" of a scout in taking his picture. If we had known of the crowd that he was to bring back with him at night he would not have got off so easily.

We slept or tried to sleep upstairs in the cabin, but the porcupines downstairs and outside made such a noise with their gnawing of boards and logs that we got only a little sleep. One porcupine crawled up the logs downstairs and began to gnaw the board on which a scout was trying to sleep upstairs. Although repeatedly driven off and stoned they were right back "on the job," as soon as we had lain down again to go to sleep.

## MAKE UNIFORM RESPECTED.

A scout in uniform is the representative of more than 270,000 boy scouts of America to the general public.

If he is sloppy in appearance, he brands the whole scout brotherhood as a sloppy organization. If he walks as though his bones were momentarily in danger of falling apart, those who see him will naturally infer that the whole organization is in the same condition.

Every scout should be a personalization of discipline, alertness and neatness. The full and correct uniform should be properly worn. That means that it should be clean, neat, buttoned and decorated with only the proper badges.

Scouts should be taught to hold themselves erect and move briskly. In these times they should all take pride in demonstrating that their civilian organization can be as well disciplined, as neat in appearance as and as efficient in service as any military unit.

## BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES.

Not satisfied with the slogan, "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier," Troop 1 of Oakwood, Ohio, has placed itself in a position to feed a regiment. There are 17 members. Five work in town and twelve in the country. The twelve found that they had nearly eight hundred acres in their combined farms.

Boy scouts went to the Lexington (Mass.) orchards every day for some time and collected windfall apples for shipment to Boston and distribution among the poor.

The immense number of rabbits shown in meatshops indicates that they are a welcome addition to the meat supply. Many scouts have raised rabbits and many others can do so.

Dark night. Take blankets. Form line with single lantern at the head and march to deepest, darkest part of the woods. Assemble around tree. Leader reads from thrilling book, such as "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "A. Conan Doyle's 'Treasure Island,'" by Robert Louis Stevenson, or a short story like "The Gold Bug," by Edgar Allan Poe. After an hour or so, put out the light and find out who's afraid. Scout Alvin Tuthill of Troop 2

## Suffered For Years

Back and Kidneys Were in  
Bad Shape, But Doan's  
Removed all the Trouble.

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back would be so lame, I could hardly bend over. Any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me."

"The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, malingering my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I was very dizzy. I could hardly walk.

"I was plagued with rheumatism, had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They rid me of the kidney trouble. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always been effective."

Sworn to before me,  
L. N. VAUGHN, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store. \$2 a Box.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Peculiarities of the Men.

"Hens are funny creatures," observes a poultry fancier. "They have their likes and dislikes—especially dislikes. If you move a hen she turns crusty, and won't lay eggs. She likes her old home, and takes an abominable time to get used to the new."

"If you wave a cloth within sight of the occupants of your fowl run you will have a shocking row. This particular noise is known as the 'danger signal,' and sometimes will be indulged in without a single break for as long as twenty minutes."

"If you take it into your head to rearrange the post-holes, depend upon it, Biddy will pay you out. She will miss that day with her usual egg."

"Provided they are good, it's wisest to stick to old things in poultry-keeping, and not to shift them unless you are compelled to do so. At least, there's one thing you can change, and that's the fodder. Hens won't object to that at all; in fact, they like it."

## BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, inspiring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectation.

In the morning, made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries. Adv.

## Couldn't Be Beaten.

The other week a country woman went into a small market town in the north to do some shopping, says Pearson's Weekly

## ACTION BEFORE 9 MONTHS UNLIKELY

CUSTER OFFICERS, ESTIMATE BOYS WILL NOT BE AT FRONT BEFORE JULY, 1918.

CAMP GIVES \$1,389,750 TO LOAN

Quota of \$1,000,000 and a Quarter is Over-subscribed — Per Capita Average Between \$70 and \$80.

Lansing.

It is extremely unlikely that the 85th division, at Camp Custer, will get into action before July, 1918. Only a disaster in France could push the date ahead, and any number of small circumstances may set the date farther away.

By action is meant the first tour of duty in the trenches of France. It has nothing to do with the date of sailing for France, because that does not in the least depend on the state of training of the division, but on shipping. It is realized at the camp that could the men be shipped to France and supplied there, their training would progress much faster than in the United States.

The estimate is based on the training needs of the men. Officers well versed in conditions in Europe say that less than six months' training cannot fit men for the trenches. Added to this, they estimate two months' lost time for climate conditions in Michigan, and so set the date for readiness eight months from the date the division is assembled and organized.

This will be about December 1. There will be stragglers after this, but they do not count. Therefore, July is the earliest that the men can see action. They may not take part in an offensive or be called on to fight a serious defensive action until later, but by that time they may be ready to take their places in the fire trench that fronts the Germans a few yards away.

Custer Over-subscribes Loan Quota.

Camp Custer's Liberty loan closed with a total of \$1,389,750. The record regiment was the 339th infantry, which bought \$181,000 worth of bonds, taking away first place from the 338th infantry by a final rush of over \$50,000.

It seems certain that the government will cancel the subscriptions, or at least part of the subscriptions, of some of the enlisted men.

Instructions to be careful not to let men over-subscribe their means were issued, but officers say that undoubtedly cases will develop where men managed to do so.

A number of the men appear to have grown so enthusiastic that they allotted so much money to the government, that they will be unable to make a sufficient allotment to their wives and families. The United States does not want this and will not stand for it, so that the final total may be slightly less than the above figure.

The per capita subscription will average between \$70 and \$80.

The infantry regiments carried off the honors. The total subscription for the infantry regiments was \$1,051,600. The 330th Field Artillery won the honor in their class, with \$75,250, almost \$25,000 more than was subscribed by any other artillery regiment.

The depot brigade entered the select list by subscribing \$113,800 and division headquarters also broke in with \$109,900, although it touched the \$100,000 mark the second day of the campaign and its total thereafter was only \$9,900.

Custer Division Will See France.

Division officials at Camp Custer have spiked for all time reports that the eighty-fifth division will become a depot or stay-at-home organization, by announcing it is preparing as hastily as possible for service in France.

A story had been started in camp that the entire division at Camp Custer was to be a depot division for the rest of the new national army.

Since the order was received to ship men south to strengthen National Guard units, members of the organization became almost certain that they were not going abroad for a long time.

Officers pointed out that the Illinois division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ills., has been called on to send men to the Illinois National Guard the same as Michigan and Wisconsin have been asked to supply their state units.

A well-informed belief it would have a bad effect on the morale of the division, as most of the men wish to get to France as soon as possible. The statement of division officials is that the Eighty-fifth will not remain at home as a depot brigade, but has an equal chance with the 17 other divisions of the National army to get to France first. There are 16 divisions of white men and one of Negroes in the race.

Coal Operators Balk at U. S. Prices.

"There are four coal mines in Bay and Saginaw counties that cannot operate on the government prices," said Charles Coreyell, manager of companies operating several mines in the two counties. "They are known as the 'Thin Vein' mines, from which the most of the domestic coal is procured. As to the other mines, the most of them are operating on railroad contracts at a higher price than that fixed by the government and they will continue to fill their contracts.

Shoes Half Soled for a Dime.

That which was once the Thirty-third regiment and five companies of the Thirty-first Michigan but which is now the 125th Infantry, at Waco, Texas, has its only complete cobbler shop in the division. Shoe repairing is done there cheaper probably than any other place in the world. The government issues half soles, heels, nails, thread, etc., and the only cost to the soldier who has the work done is a dime for half soles and heels. The cobbler is an enlisted man.

Custer Boys Arrive at Waco.

To the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," 600 selective soldiers from Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., were welcomed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, last Friday, and before taps many of them had experienced the novelty of crawling through the war-like dugouts and zig-zag trenches that are being used here.

Met at the camp railroad yards by the One Hundred and Twenty-first Michigan band and a group of officers, the boys received a greeting that dispelled all doubts as to the sort of reception awaiting them at the hands of national guardsmen.

The trip from Battle Creek to Texas was without incident, and when the young soldiers arrived all were in perfect condition, except one, who was taken to an infirmary for treatment.

By an order received at division headquarters from the war department today, the selective soldiers will be treated "in every respect as original members of the organizations to which they are assigned." Hereafter they will be known as National Guardsmen.

Train Guards in Trenches at Waco.

Training of infantry regiments under artillery fire is advocated by Gen. L. C. Covell, of Michigan, now at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Gen. Covell believes that this training could be accomplished while artillery regiments are practising on the new range.

"Men who have been under fire say that while the noise at first fire saves them from crazy, they get accustomed to it soon," said the general.

In any event Michigan and Wisconsin guardsmen at Waco will experience trench life on this side. As soon as the elaborate system of trenches is constructed, the troops will make their homes under ground while they are being trained. It is said that the government has spent more money on these trenches than was spent for any one thing except the actual building of the cantonment.

The order demolishing the Michigan signal battalion (headquarters Ypsilanti) went through last week and Maj. Glenn R. Arnold and other officers are without commands.

Incendiary Fires Being Probed.

The state fire marshal's office is busy investigating several fires which occurred last week at food storage places in various parts of the state, as well as some reported attempts to blow up others.

"I almost feel that if we found some body who was trying to set fire or blow up food storage plant I'd be in favor of forgetting the law," said Governor Sleeper in commenting on the craven deeds.

"Of course, I would want to make sure we had the right persons; but that sort of criminal is almost too hideous to think about."

The state will take no action in regard to the guarding of storage plants. This has been the position taken before and it was reiterated today by the governor. Individual owners of plants or insurance companies which have policies on such plants should see to it that sufficient guards are furnished to prevent incendiaries.

The state paid guards are ready to answer any call for help, they will not be sent to guard any private plant unless the owners of the plant pay them the same wages and board them as the state does.

State Insurance Commissioner Ellsworth under whose jurisdiction all the investigations come, says he will investigate all fires.

Prudden Goes for More Coal.

Five hundred cars of emergency co. fuel Administrator William K. Prudden found it necessary last week to make a hurried trip to Washington to get more.

Two Interurbans in Rear-end Collision At Mason.

When the fuel administrator secured 500 cars of coal from the government it was estimated that would be sufficient to tide over. Instead the state administrator has been besieged, mauled and threatened, not for 500 cars, but many times 500 cars.

Municipalities have told him their water works would stop, others have insisted their power plants could not be operated; school boards have announced they must close the schools if they did not get coal in a hurry.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES

The new auditorium dedicated by the Y. M. C. A. is the only building in camp in which smoking is not permitted.

Changes of heart occur daily in unwilling recruits. One man is now in a peculiar dilemma. He was sent to Custer while his appeal was still before the district board. It has just been granted, but now he likes it at camp and wants to stay. Unless he gets the board to reverse its ruling before the machinery for discharging him tosses him out of the army, he cannot stay even though he wants to. His friends at home are making a race for it.

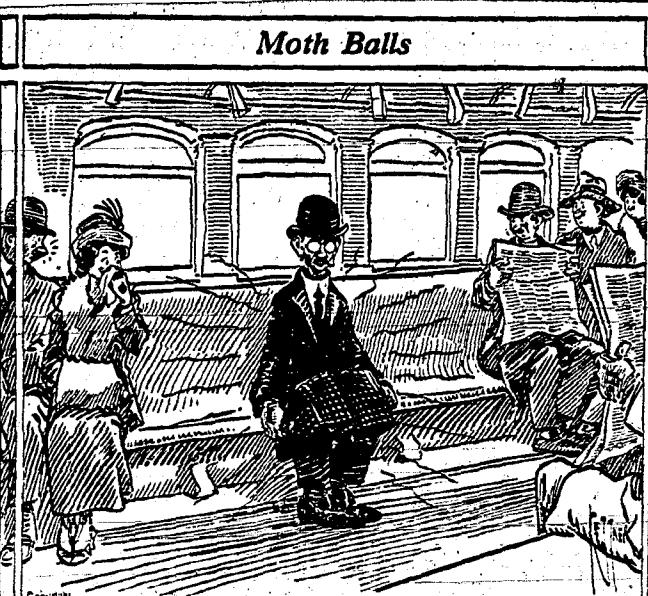
An order has been placed by the Y. M. C. A. headquarters for \$60,000 post-cards.

After a series of analyses by experts, the water supply of the camp has been pronounced absolutely pure and boiling will not be necessary.

A number of privates are violating regulations when they wear leather puttees and sheepskin lined short coats. These are to be worn only by officers, except in the case of mounted men, who will be allowed to wear out the leather puttees issued them. They will receive no more however.

Organization at Camp Custer received its first upset when Brig. Gen. J. E. McMahon, commanding the 170th Artillery Brigade, received orders to leave for Camp Dix, Wrightown, N. J., to take command of the artillery of the new 32nd division national army being formed there. The loss of Gen. McMahon is deeply regretted by the division, as he is regarded as one of the most brilliant artillery officers in the army, and an expert on motorized artillery units. The command of the brigade falls to Col. Harold E. Cloke, of the 330th field artillery.

Moth Balls



## ITALIAN ARMY IS IN COMPLETE ROUT

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES SHAKE ENTIRE LINE—OVER 100,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ROME ADMITS FALLING BACK

Gorizia, Taken From Teutons Last Summer, Falls to Enemy—Cividale Also Taken.

Washington—Austro-German armies under command of Emperor Charles, who has as his chief assistant Field Marshal von Mackensen, are shaking the entire Italian line from the Julian Alps region to the Adriatic sea.

According to Berlin official communication, Sunday night, 100,000 Italians have been made prisoners and in excess of 700 guns have fallen into Austro-German hands. The second and third Italian armies are declared to be in retreat.

Italy Scores Cowards.

Rome admits the falling back of the second army, asserting that cowardice similar to that shown by the Russians in Galicia, was exhibited in the face of the foe. The Italians surrendered or retreating without giving battle, pressing the breaking of the left wing and thereby offering easy access to the town of Cividale.

Prior to the falling back, however, the Italians destroyed all their woodlots and stores and Cividale was on fire when the Austro-Germans entered it.

Pressing back the Italians at several points on Italian soil, the combined enemy forces have now pushed forward on the Italian left wing and captured Cividale, lying to the northeast of Udine. In addition, the Austrian town of Gorizia, a point of great strategic value on the Isonzo river, was recovered from the river near where her clothes were found. She was valedictorian of her class, which was graduated from Palmyra high school in June and was awarded a \$100 scholarship for four years. Since coming to Hope she had been morbid and homesick.

Holland—The body of Myrtle Elkema, of Palmyra, N. Y., who disappeared from Hope college dormitory, was recovered from the river near where her clothes were found. She was valedictorian of her class, which was graduated from Palmyra high school in June and was awarded a \$100 scholarship for four years. Since coming to Hope she had been morbid and homesick.

Kalamazoo—Reversing its decision of last Saturday, the board of supervisors voted to accept the government's offer of \$100,000 to construct 10 miles of 16-foot cement highway in the county. The county will raise an equal amount by taxation. A part of the fund will be used to complete the Dixie highway and the remainder to be forwarded to the inspector of explosives.

The situation is so grave that a special meeting of the French cabinet has been held for the purpose of deciding upon the question of Allied cooperation on the Italian front.

Great Force in Danger.

If they do not and the enemy is able to keep up westward the fast pace that has been maintained since the commencement of the operation, the greater part of the Italian forces along the northeastern line will be treated with capture.

The situation is so grave that a special meeting of the French cabinet has been held for the purpose of deciding upon the question of Allied cooperation on the Italian front.

Small retailers of food are exempt from the licensing provisions of the food control act, but they are subject to other sections. No retailer, for instance, may make an unreasonable charge, hoard, monopolize, waste or destroy food. Any of these actions causes his supply to be cut off.

The food administration is confident this extreme penalty will hold in line retailers inclined to charge excessive prices.

PACIFIST IS HORSE-WHIPPED

Taken to Woods By Masked Party and Flogged "In Name of Belgium."

Cincinnati, O.—Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's Church, and leader of the People's Council, was seized Sunday in front of the Odd Fellows' hall in Newport, Ky., across the river from here, shoved into a waiting automobile handcuffed, and driven quickly away.

Bigelow was found near Florence, Ky., Monday morning. He had been taken into a wood near there, his clothes removed, and he was thrashed with a "blacksnake" whip.

The men were masked, wore white robes and tied his hands around a tree before whipping him.

Previous to twelve lashes being applied to his back, one of the white cap party raised his hand, commanding silence, and then read from a paper as follows:

"In the name of the poor women and children of Belgium, this man should be whipped."

Bigelow was to address a meeting of Socialists. As he stepped from his automobile, four men rushed up to him, inquired as to his name, and before his friends could interfere, he was being speeded away.

Battle Creek—After being in the employ of the Nichols family since 1889, as house keeper, Miss Mary J. McNamara is dead.

Jackson—Greeks of this city have decided to organize an orthodox Greek church and to erect a building with school facilities attached.

Lapeer—Eulah Chase, 13 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ansul Chase, of North Branch, was killed, and four others were injured when their automobile overturned.

Dowagiac—Entire proceeds of a winter Lyceum lecture course to open here November 3 will be given to the local Red Cross society by the Nineteenth Century Club.

Port Huron—A large American flag was torn down and ripped to shreds in this city by some unknown person. A large wooden American eagle in the yard of the captain of police has also been destroyed.

Saginaw—Lew Kork, a cook in Troop A, Fifth U. S. cavalry, stationed at San Antonio, who was believed to be dead, has written friends informing them that the report of his death two years ago was false.

Iron River—Frank Zurich was fatally injured by a slide of earth while working at the Chatham mine.

Bay City—Schedules of the Marine City Salt company, recently adjudged bankrupt, have been filed with Referee Marston, and show indebtedness of the company amounting to \$30,756.25.

Bankruptcy proceedings were started by creditors of the company after the manager, Albert Kaltzschmidt, was jailed on charges of violating the neutrality of the United States and failed to secure a bond for his release. The schedules are signed by Kaltzschmidt.

Kalamazoo—Two thousand pupils returned to school following a diphtheria epidemic.

East Lansing—The war has revolutionized the status of first-year men at M. A. C. For the first time they are allowed to board in the college dormitories, and the fact that they outnumber the sophomores almost two to one makes the new men particularly bold.

Williams Hall has been the scene of the most violent battles this year. A first-year man there used a shotgun to drive off raiding soaps in the most interesting clash.

Hang Self On Tree With Wire.

Iron Mountain—The body of an unidentified man, about 50 years old, was found hanging from a small tree in a pine grove near the Swedish hospital here. Two boys found the body. The man had used a wire clothes line with which to hang himself.

Factories Plan to Start Stores.

Muskegon—Munition plants will grant workmen their request for cooperative stores unless present prices are reduced, officials have announced.

## PROFITEERING BY RETAILER CURBED

GOVERNMENT NOW HAS POWER TO CUT OFF SUPPLIES FROM "HOLD-UP" MERCHANTS.

HONEST DEALER IS PROTECTED

Food Administrator Says Only Persistent Violators of Law Will Be Hit By New Order.

Washington—Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs is made impossible after November 1, the food administration announced Monday, under a plan to cut off supplies to those not satisfied with reasonable margins. Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods, whose businesses go under license, will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

The food administration has at its command tables showing wholesale and retail prices, with cost figures, in practically every city of the country. It will be able to determine at any given time whether any retail dealer is charging more than he should.

Will Protect Honest Dealers.

"The food administration does not intend to disturb any legitimate operations and will initiate these measures against only hardened and persistent violators," said a statement issued at Mr. Hoover's office.



## ACTION BEFORE 9 MONTHS UNLIKELY

CUSTER OFFICERS, ESTIMATE BOYS WILL NOT BE AT FRONT BEFORE JULY, 1918.

CAMP GIVES \$1,389,750 TO LOAN

Quota of Million and a Quarter is Over-subscribed — Per Capita Average Between \$70 and \$80.

Lansing.

It is extremely unlikely that the 85th division, at Camp Custer, will get into action before July, 1918. Only a disaster in France could push the date ahead, and any number of small circumstances may set the date farther away.

By action is meant the first tour of duty in the trenches of France. It has nothing to do with the date of sailing for France, because that does not in the least depend on the state of training of the division, but on shipping. It is realized at the camp that could be men be shipped to France and supplied there, their training would progress much faster than in the United States.

The estimate is based on the training needs of the men. Officers well versed in conditions in Europe say that less than six months' training cannot fit men for the trenches. Added to this, they estimate two months' lost time for climate conditions in Michigan, and so set the date for readiness eight months from the date the division is assembled and organized.

This will be about December 1. There will be stragglers after this, but they do not count. Therefore, July is the earliest that the men can see action. They may not take part in an offensive or be called on to fight a serious defensive action until later, but by that time they may be ready to take their places in the fire trench that fronts the Germans a few yards away.

Custer Over-subscribes Loan Quota.

Camp Custer's Liberty loan closed with a total of \$1,389,750. The record regiment was the 339th Infantry, which bought \$181,000 worth of bonds, taking away first place from the 338th Infantry by a final rush of over \$50,000.

It seems certain that the government will cancel the subscriptions, or at least part of the subscriptions, of some of the enlisted men.

Instructions to be careful not to let men over-subscribe their means were issued, but officers say that undoubtedly cases will develop where men managed to do so.

A number of the men appear to have grown so enthusiastic that they allotted so much money to the government that they will be unable to make a sufficient allotment to their wives and families. The United States does not want this, and will not stand for it so that the final total may be slightly less than the above figure.

The per capita subscription will average between \$70 and \$80.

The infantry regiments carried off the honors. The total subscription for the infantry regiments was \$1,051,500. The 330th Field Artillery won the honors in their class, with \$75,250, almost \$25,000 more than was subscribed by any other artillery regiment.

The depot brigade entered the select list by subscribing \$113,800 and division headquarters also broke in with \$109,900, although it touched the \$100,000 mark the second day of the campaign and its total thereafter was only \$9,900.

Custer Division Will See France.

Division officials at Camp Custer have spied for all time reports that the eighty-fifth division will become a depot or stay-at-home organization, by announcing it is preparing as hastily as possible for service in France.

A story had been started in camp that the entire division at Camp Custer was to be a depot division for the rest of the new national army.

Since the order was received to ship men south to strengthen National Guard units, members of the organization became almost certain they were not going abroad for a long time.

Officers pointed out that the Illinois division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., has been called on to send men to the Illinois National Guard the same as Michigan and Wisconsin have been asked to supply their state units.

A well-imbued belief it is destined to remain in this country would have a bad effect on the morale of the division, as most of the men wish to get to France as soon as possible. The statement of division officials is that the Eighty-fifth will not remain at home as a depot brigade, but has an equal chance with the 17 other divisions of the National army to get to France first. There are 16 divisions of white men and one of Negroes in the race.

Coal Operators Balk at U. S. Prices.

"There are four coal mines in Bay and Saginaw counties that cannot operate at the government prices," said Charles Coreyell, manager of companies operating several mines in the two counties. "They are known as the 'Thin Vein' mines, from which the most of the domestic coal is procured. As to the other mines, the most of them are operating on railroad contracts at a higher price than that fixed by the government and they will continue to fill their contracts."

Organization at Camp Custer received

its first upset when Brig. Gen. J. E. McMahon, commanding the 170th Artillery Brigade, received orders to leave for Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., to take command of the artillery of the new 92nd division national army being formed there. The loss of Gen. McMahon is deeply regretted by the division, as he is regarded as one of the most brilliant artillery officers in the army, and an expert on motorized artillery units. The command of the brigade falls to Col. Harold E. Cloke, of the 330th Field artillery.

Shoes Half Sold for a Dime.

That which was once the Thirty-third regiment and five companies of the Thirty-first Michigan, but which is now the 125th Infantry, at Waco, Texas, has the only complete cobblers shop in the division. Shoe repairing is done there cheaper probably than any other place in the world. The government issues half soles, heels, inlays, thread, etc., and the only cost to the soldier who has the work done is a dime for half soles and heels. The cobblers are enlisted men.

Custer Boys Arrive at Waco.

To the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," 600 selective soldiers from Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., were welcomed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, last Friday, and before taps many of them had experienced the novelty of crawling through the war-like dugouts and zig-zag trenches that are being used here.

Met at the camp railroad yards by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Michigan band, and a group of officers, the boys received a greeting that dispelled all doubts as to the sort of reception awaiting them at the hands of national guardsmen.

The trip from Battle Creek to Texas was without incident, and when the young soldiers arrived all were in perfect condition, except one, who was taken to an infirmary for treatment.

By an order received at division headquarters from the war department today, the selective soldiers will be treated "in every respect as original members of the organizations to which they are assigned." Hereafter they will be known as National Guardsmen.

Train Guards in Trenches at Waco:

Training of infantry regiments under artillery fire is advocated by Gen. L. C. Covell, of Michigan, now at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Gen. Covell believes that this training could be accomplished while artillery regiments are practising on the new range.

"Men who have been under fire say that while the noise at first drives them nearly crazy, they get accustomed to it soon," said the general.

In any event Michigan and Wisconsin guardsmen at Waco will experience trench life on this side. As soon as the elaborate system of trenches is constructed, the troops will make their homes under ground while they are being trained. It is said that the government has spent more money on these trenches than was spent for any one thing except the actual building of the cantonment.

The order demolishing the Michigan signal battalion (headquarters Ypsilanti) went through last weekend and Maj. Glenn R. Arnold and other officers are without commands.

Incendiary Fires Being Probed.

The state fire marshal's office is busy investigating several fires which occurred last week at food storage places in various parts of the state, as well as some reported attempts to blow up others.

"I almost feel that if we found some body who was trying to set fire or blow up food storage plant I'd be in favor of forgetting the law," said Governor Sleeper in commenting on the the craven deeds.

"Of course, I would want to make sure we had the right persons; but that sort of criminal is almost too heinous to think about."

The state will take no action in regard to the guarding of storage plants. This has been the position taken before and it was reiterated to-day by the governor. Individual owners of plants or insurance companies which have policies on such plants should see to it that sufficient guards are furnished to prevent incendiaries.

While the state-paid guards are ready to answer any call for help, they will not be sent to guard any private plant unless the owners of the plant pay them the same wages and board them as the state does.

State Insurance Commissioner Ellsworth under whose jurisdiction all the investigations come, says he will investigate all fires.

Prudden Goss for More Coal.

Five hundred cars of emergency coal is inadequate for Michigan and State Fuel Administrator William K. Prudden found it necessary last week to make a hurried trip to Washington to get more.

Custer Division Will See France.

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Since the order was received to ship men south to strengthen National Guard units, members of the organization became almost certain they were not going abroad for a long time.

Officers pointed out that the Illinois division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., has been called on to send men to the Illinois National Guard the same as Michigan and Wisconsin have been asked to supply their state units.

A well-imbued belief it is destined to remain in this country would have a bad effect on the morale of the division, as most of the men wish to get to France as soon as possible. The statement of division officials is that the Eighty-fifth will not remain at home as a depot brigade, but has an equal chance with the 17 other divisions of the National army to get to France first. There are 16 divisions of white men and one of Negroes in the race.

An order has been placed by the V. M. C. A. headquarters for 600,000 post cards.

After a series of analyses by experts the water supply of the camp has been pronounced absolutely pure and boiling will not be necessary.

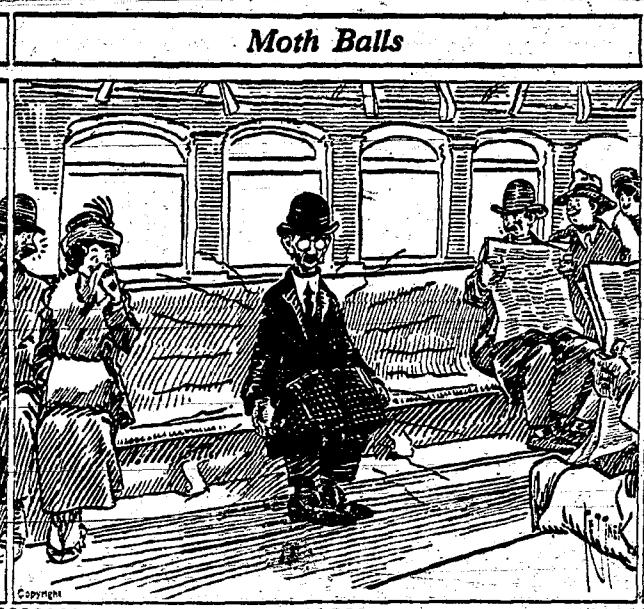
A number of privates are violating regulations when they wear leather puttees and sheepskin lined short coats. These are to be worn only by officers, except in the case of mounted men who will be allowed to wear out the leather puttees issued them. They will receive no more however.

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its first upset when Brig. Gen. J. E. McMahon, commanding the 170th Artillery Brigade, received orders to leave for Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., to take command of the artillery of the new 92nd division national army being formed there. The loss of Gen. McMahon is deeply regretted by the division, as he is regarded as one of the most brilliant artillery officers in the army, and an expert on motorized artillery units. The command of the brigade falls to Col. Harold E. Cloke, of the 330th Field artillery.

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## ITALIAN ARMY IS IN COMPLETE ROUT

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES SHAKE ENTIRE LINE—OVER 100,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ROME ADMITS FALLING BACK

Gorizia, Taken From Teutons Last Summer, Falls to Enemy. Civilians Also Taken.

Washington—Austro-German armies under command of Emperor Charles, who has as his chief assistant Field Marshal von Mackensen, are shaking the entire Italian line from the Julian Alps region to the Adriatic sea.

According to the Berlin official communication, Sunday night, 100,000 Italians have been made prisoners and in excess of 700 guns have fallen into Austro-German hands. The second and third Italian armies are declared to be in retreat.

Italy Scores Cowards.

Rome admits the falling back of the second army, asserting that cowardice similar to that shown by the Russians in Galicia, was exhibited in the face of the foe, the Italians surrendered or retreating without giving battle, pressing the breaking of the left wing and thereby offering easy access to the town of Civitale.

Prior to the falling back, however, the Italians destroyed all their depots and stores and Civitale was on fire when the Austro-Germans entered it. Pressing back the Italians at several points on Italian soil, the combined enemy forces now have pushed forward on the Italian left wing and captured Civitale, lying to the north east of Udine. In addition, the Austrian town of Gorizia, a point of great strategic value on the Isonzo river, has been retaken from the Italians.

Possibly the Italians in this region, who are declared by Rome to be retreating to prepared positions on the plains, will turn about and meet the enemy in open country fighting.

Great Force in Danger.

If they do not and the enemy is able to keep up westward the fast pace that has been maintained since the commencement of the operation, the greater part of the Italian forces along the northeastern line will be treated with capture.

The situation is so grave that a special meeting of the French cabinet has been held for the purpose of deciding upon the question of Allied cooperation on the Italian front.

U. S. CURBS WHOLESALE PRICES

Government Cut in Prices Will Not Affect Private Consumer.

Lansing—Fixing of government prices for beans purchased for the army and navy will not seriously affect the price private consumers will pay, according to a prominent elevator man. Farmers will probably keep their stuff off the market until after November 15, when the period of fixed prices expires.

As the bean men interpret it, the announcement of the government prices merely means that if the government requires a carload of beans it will commandeer it at the new prices and not allow the owner the market price at which it was invoiced.

Dealers are not prevented from selling former prices to private purchasers, but if the government wants the beans it can confiscate them at the price fixed. Also price differences are made in shipments "subject to car shortage" or other conditions, and rolling stocks' or beans loaded on the tracks.

LIBERTY LOAN HUGE SUCCESS

First Reports Indicate That Total Has Passed \$5,000,000,000 Mark.

Washington—The Liberty loan apparently has passed the \$5,000,000,000 mark.

A last-day drive of titanic proportions throughout the nation rounded up more than \$1,000,000,000 and was believed to have carried the total several hundred million dollars beyond the maximum treasury officials had

in regulations which were put into effect November 1. They have to do with a large number of commodities.

The rule is one of a large number which are now being completed for the guidance of the food dealers who this week are being placed under license by the food administration.

It provides that no dealer in certain specified commodities shall sell at more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold without regard to the market or replacement value.

FIRST QUOTA NOT AFFECTED

New Draft Regulations, Tentative, Not in Force Yet.

Washington—Provost Marshal-General Crowder formally notified the governors of states last Saturday that the proposed changes in the draft regulations, involving classification of registrants, does not affect the quota which has been chosen. He also gave notice that the new regulations still are in tentative form and will not be interpreted at this time.

This telegram was sent to the governors:

"Inquiries from several states indicate that the impression exists that the proposed change in the regulations involving classification of registrants will be effective before the present quota is in camp."

Michigan Does Well.

Lansing—At 6 p. m. Saturday, Michigan had a total reported subscription to the second Liberty Loan of \$104,850, or 84 per cent of the state's quota of \$124,250,000. State headquarters officials were confident that when final reports came in, after the close of the week's business, there would be an additional \$5,500,000 to \$5,000,000 to add to the total.

Aviators Get Course At U. of M.

Ann Arbor—Camp Custer and Selfridge aviation field men will be given university instruction in subjects related to the war by the extension department of the U. of M. The courses will fall into three groups, those studying to become teachers of the drafted army will be taught French, physics, map reading and astronomy. Lectures on history and current events, as well as a third course of a recreational nature, will be given to all taking the courses.

Bumper War Crops Planted.

Manistee—Owing to wartime propaganda, farmers here have planted more rye and wheat this fall than ever before. Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat have been planted when obtainable.

"Joy Rider" Sentenced to Army.

Port Huron—Judge Law told Russell Wissell, "Joy rider," that if he enlisted he would escape sentence. Wissell went to Detroit with a deputy sheriff and enlisted in the cavalry.

Canadians Seek U. S. Citizenship.

Port Huron—Men whose names appear on the draft rolls here as eligible to Canadian conscription are making frantic efforts to take out United States citizenship papers. Numerous applications have been filed, while others have reported they will serve with U. S. army without exemption.

Iron River—Frank Zurich was fatally injured by a slide of earth while working at the Chatham mine.

Bay City—Schedules of the Marine City Salt company, recently adjudged bankrupt, have been filed with the Referee Marston, and show indebtedness of the company amounting to \$93,755.29. Bankruptcy proceedings were started by creditors of the company after the manager, Albert Kalschmidt, was indicted on charges of violating the neutrality of the United States and failed to secure a bond for his release. The schedules are signed by Kalschmidt.

Kalamazoo—Two thousand pupils returned to school following a diphtheria epidemic.

East Lansing—The war has revolutionized the status of first-year men at M. A. C. For the first time they are allowed to board in the college dormitories, and the fact that they out number the sophomores almost two to one makes the new men particularly bold. Williams hall has been the scene of the most violent battles this year. A first-year man there used a shotgun to drive raiding soaps in the most interesting clash.

## SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAP-  
PENINGS IN FAR OFF  
NORTHLAND.

## ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events  
in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—  
Of Interest to the Scandinavians  
in America.

## FINLAND.

"People in many sections of Finland are eating bread made of rye flour and pinebarley, in equal parts," said Dr. Charles Ignatius of Helsinki. Dr. Ignatius is on his way to New York as a representative of the Finnish government. He hopes to obtain a license for shipment of 60,000 tons of flour already purchased. "If we cannot get help in America quickly, it will mean actual starvation for thousands and as much suffering for Finland as in Poland or Belgium," he asserted. Dr. Ignatius said people were eating oats with the result that they were selling at 40 times the normal price.

## NORWAY.

Jonas Reimer, a Lapp, who was working for another Lapp in Upper Vefsen, was sent on an errand to a summer cabin at Fløpingerne, a distance of 20 miles. When he had fed his horse he started to build a fire in the stove for the purpose of cooking coffee. But before he got that far the stove exploded, the fragments being thrown in all directions. His right big toe was almost torn off, and a bone was broken in one of his legs. Strong as the man was, he fainted. When he came to, he put on his socks and shoes, which was very difficult on account of the wounds. The lacerated toe was doubled up in the shoe, but as this was a soft Lapp moccasin he finally succeeded in getting his foot into it. When this was done he managed to get on the back of the horse and rode back home again the 20 miles through a wild, rough country. The first thing he did at home was to take scissors and cut off the injured toe. After a long delay the doctor came, and it took him several hours to dress the wounds. There must have been dynamite in the stove, and now the question is up to the authorities: Who put it there?

Miss Martha Golee, a native of Norway, had the experience of encountering four of the machines of Hellund's Frightfulness while coming over to this country in a Norwegian liner recently. Miss Golee was a passenger to America on the "Norwegian liner 'Bergenfjord,'" which plies between Christiania and Halifax. At four different times on the trip a German submarine emerged from the surface of the ocean and demanded this neutral ship to halt, while the submarine crew chambered over the sides of the vessel, lined up the crew on the deck and examined each person and all the contents of the vessel for contraband articles. The ship luckily contained three German passengers and this fact is believed to have saved the vessel from further violence. So terrified were the crew of the Norwegian vessel that they were kept by the ship authorities in a constant state of preparedness against the submarines during the entire voyage. No one was allowed to undress, even for a brief moment, and a life-belt was attached to each person and kept attached until the end of the voyage.

In some localities it was very difficult to get women to take care of the stock at the mountain pastures last summer. A farmer at Toten had to pay his dairy maid \$270 a year and all expenses. Besides, she charged 54 cents for each calf born in the dairy which she had charge of.

A man who does not want his name published has offered as a donation \$27,000 on condition that others raise the balance of a minimum amount of \$270,000 for the establishment of a coast hospital, which it has been proposed to put in operation January 1, 1920.

The condition of the labor market in Trondhjem may be inferred from the fact that employees representing a dozen industries are clamoring for higher wages, the raise demanded being from a cent an hour to 50 per cent of the present wages.

Karl Ostry, the opera singer, has been engaged to sing at five concerts in Vienna. He is to receive \$1,350 for each concert.

The Bergen steamship company has donated \$2,700 to the Norwegian seamen's mission for the building of a new church in Buenos Aires.

Marius Christensen, proprietor of the Mandal electric works, has bought the Tryland Falls at Vigmostad, several falls in the Koma river, Bjelland, and the Tunge Falls in the Mandal river. All these falls combined will furnish about 15,000 horsepower, and the price paid was about \$30,000. A new power-station will be ready for operation at the Tryland Falls no later than the spring of 1919. The electric works are at present receiving their motive power from the Trafad Creek, south Undal, but this is far from sufficient for the demand.

The Lita settlement chapel in East Sondom was dedicated by Bishop Hognestad, August 15. It is a very beautiful little house of worship. The baptismal font is a gift from the King.

The Raaholdt church in South Elds- wold is to be beautifully decorated. Chamberlain Mathiesen has offered to pay one-half of the expenses.

The danger from submarines having decreased, insurance on Norwegian cargoes in the North sea has been reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.

## DENMARK.

The hope that the railroads this year would be able to handle necessary coal shipments has proved vain. There is talk of a transportation crisis, though the scare is less extensive than last winter. Attention has been directed to the transportation problem by a sudden drop in the temperature, accompanied by snow in various localities. This has made the government prohibit against the heating of houses before October 15 a menace to health and there is an insistent demand that the order be repealed.

Germany has offered to supply a certain quantity of potatoes to Denmark. In exchange, however, Germany will expect Denmark to supply her with articles of which she is in need.

## SWEDEN.

The plight of hundreds of Russian families, seeking refuge from their country's destruction in Stockholm, is becoming pitiful because of the rising cost of the living and the decline in the value of rubles. Rents, pension rates, provisions and fuel are mounting steadily in price. Anthracite coal is nearly \$100 a ton. Formerly it sold for \$15 a ton. Birchwood fuel is \$30 for 15 cubic feet. Tea is \$8 a pound, pure chocolate, \$8 a pound; ham, nearly \$1 a pound, and candies are unobtainable. \$300 American motorcycles were advertised as bargains at \$1,200. Stockholm's Swedish-American society this year will give up its Thanksgiving banquet, which has been a feature for 30 years, owing to the difficulty and expense in obtaining supplies. The American dollar has lost one-third of its value in Stockholm. The schools of Stockholm are being used to house 100 Swedish families unable to pay the rents caused by the influx of foreigners from the belligerent countries. United States Minister Ira Nelson Morris tried to renew his lease on a country villa near Stockholm, worth about \$5,000 or \$6,000. He offered \$3,000 a year rental for it, but the owner refused, saying he could sell it for \$17,000 within a year. The cost of living is at least double what it was in Berlin last May. Germany is sending Sweden petroleum, coal, grain, machine oil, fertilizers, salt and medicine. Five thousand head of high-bred Swedish cattle are being sent to Germany, but Sweden insists that Germany return the hides and 10 pounds of tallow from every animal sent. Sweden imported annually before the war 85,000 tons of pig iron from England, and 10,000 tons from Germany. The importation from Germany has increased enormously during the war, reaching 40,000 tons for 1910, while the importation from England fell to 52,000 tons in 1916 and to 3,000 tons from January to May, 1917. To make up this deficiency, imports from the United States were undertaken with the result that 4,000 tons were imported in 1916 and nearly 18,000 tons during the first five months of this year. Sweden's exports of iron ore to Germany decreased 700,000 tons in 1916. The export of iron ore to England showed an increase of 175,000 tons in 1916.

Recent reports from Sweden indicate a shortage of all kinds of metals except iron. Last spring it was revealed that German agents, spread throughout Sweden, cornered most of the copper coins and took them over to Germany. The Swedish mint had to make the new currency of iron. The export of iron increased rapidly, being now the new currency of iron. The exports of metals other than iron have now been prohibited by the government. The merchants are not even allowed to export porcelain, wares, picture frames, or the like, mounted with other metal than iron. Among the wares prohibited by the new stipulations are electric and telephone apparatus, machinery and street cars connected with motors or engines, shoe soles of fiber, wood or pasteboard, carbon and incandescent lamps, wires, hair furs, cones of firs and pines, quick lime and pulverized lime. Fertilizers are especially rare in Sweden, and these conditions hamper considerably the agricultural work.

A close supporter and friend of Hulman Branting, the socialist leader, in discussing the program of the new government of Sweden, said in part: "The new government has an extensive and interesting program which it has not yet written, as it must be the subject of discussion and perhaps compromises with the liberals. Its biggest task may be said to be the revision of the constitutional provision relating to the election of members of the first chamber, the basis now being the proportionate amount of taxes the voters pay. We want a one-man-one-vote as in America. We shall so alter the constitution to grant votes to women. We shall try to improve the economic conditions. Another of our important tasks will be to solve the problem of unemployment which is found mainly in winter."

The state department, at the request of the food administration, has asked the British government to release the three bags of Swedish mull seized at Halifax from the steamer that brought Dr. Lundholm, a member of the Swedish economic mission, to this country. It developed the packages are at the British embassy in Washington with their seals intact. Sweden is understood to insist that the pouches must be delivered to the Swedish legation without being examined, as they were in transit as "courier" or "official mail."

Recourse to shortage of gasoline, a large part of the taxicabs of Stockholm have been withdrawn. The automobile owners obtained permission from the government to export 40 automobiles to Russia. The automobiles are exported without rubber tires because all export of rubber from Sweden is prohibited.

Up to the 6th of October France had taken possession of eight and England of two Swedish steamers. The Swedish ministers in London and Paris were instructed to protest against this



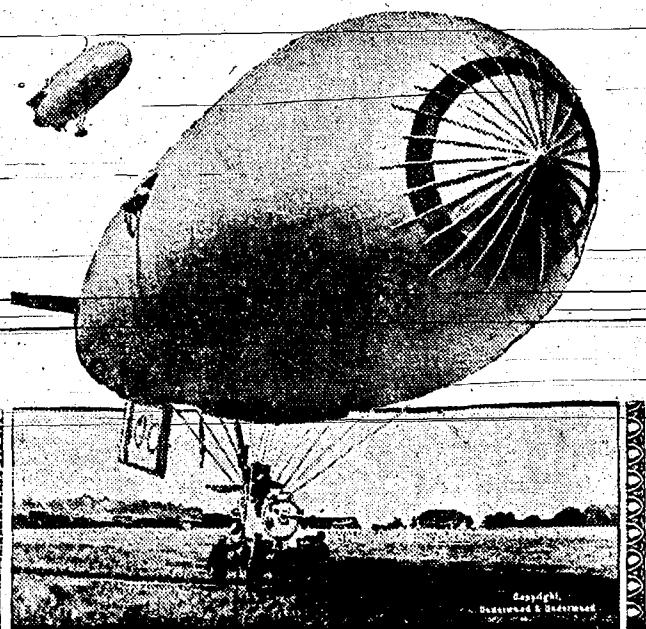
1—Capt. Marquess Giulio Laureati (right) and Michael Angelo Lenzo (left), who made a nonstop flight from Turin to Hounslow, England, in seven hours and twelve minutes. 2—Wash day at Camp Wadsworth. 3—Allied soldiers on the Belgian front who are making themselves comfortable in the midst of ruins.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS FEEDING POOR SERBANS



French military kitchen at Monastir, showing French soldiers feeding hungry children from a "roulanch wagon." There is little of anything that means happiness and life left in Serbia today. The remaining inhabitants depend greatly on the bounty of allied soldiers in their localities.

## BRITISH AIRSHIPS STARTING ON PATROL



This British official photograph shows British airships starting out on patrol. They are always on the lookout for U-boats and enemy aircraft.

## BRITISH ARMORED CARS HELP RUSSIANS



A squadron of British armored motorcars is on the eastern front with the Russian army and is doing valiant work against the Germans.

## TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH

Small wood working machinery is needed in Peru. A few furniture factories are now equipped with electric-driven machines which came from Belgium and Germany.

A 500-ton locomotive-lift crane capable of lowering, raising or swinging a 50-ton load at its maximum working radius of 87 feet has been built for installation on the Panama canal at Balboa. It is said to be the largest machine of its kind in the world.

Bavaria's graphite deposits, the only ones outside of Ceylon which yield graphite suitable for refractory crucibles, are being developed.

A lever within reach of the hand operating a new electric flat iron instantly changes the heat to any one of four desired degrees or shuts off the current.

Engineers are working on plans for a more direct railroad between Paris and Madrid that will cut the running time for trains from fourteen to seven hours.

## PUGILIST COX IN NAVY



Joe Cox, a well-known pugilist, who once knocked out Jess Willard, joined the naval reserves last April and has advanced rapidly, being now a chief of arms. He is here shown receiving instructions from Ensign J. A. Wilson at the naval training station at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.

Tire Picked Up Gold Dust.

Helena, Mont., folk may pick up gold nuggets in the streets, but a Kalskell, Mont., man has gone them one better. His gold is gathered by blowouts in his motor car casings.

A man named Geesland had a blowout recently and the casing gathered up the gold for him. The only thing to worry about is whether the gold is sufficient to pay the blowout.

Geesland took his torn casing to a Kalskell garage for repairs and it was sent to a shop in Spokane. A letter was received from the tire house saying:

"Several particles of gold were found in the black sand that remained in the casing."

## Versatility.

"Here's an actor who advertises that he is suited for leads and general business."

"Well?"

"What does he mean by 'general business'?"

"Oh, a little of everything. I once knew an actor whose 'general business' included an imitation of wolves howling in a play called 'Davy Crockett.'

Faftidious.

"Oh, Constantine, I can't get a taxi. They all say it's their dinner-hour. Is it any good my waiting?"

"I can't say, miss. If you was on the spot you might be able to catch one before their ten hour begins."

London Punch.

"Jiggs has been sober for a week. He told me yesterday that of late a new light had broken in upon him."

"Yes; his wife smashed her birthday lamp on his head."

The Reason.

## BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

## MY HOE AND YOUR GUN

When dear old Uncle Sammie took the telephone in hand, and with a gracious manner he called up a foreign land and said: "Hello! Is that you, France? Just keep yer courage true, for it will not be very long till we are helpin' you!" we with our Yankee hustle jus' made ready then to fight; like magic flew the messages from town to distant bight. Then certain of the critics who misjudge the R. S. A. with wise an' sneerin' face and lips were loudly heard to say: "Ahu! Ahu! Now we shall see just what I long have said, that they were trainin' up those boys for Huns' 'ill with loud! It takes a wise one to fool me! I know what I'm about, when 'gainst the pheasant of my son, I said, 'Don't be a scout. Let them teach you to shoot and kill, and march, an' drill, an' such.' Not while I'm your wise father will my son be one—no much!" I know that these scout fellows in their suits of khaki hue will soon in France be dyin' like the scouts are told to do." But good ole Uncle Sammie—he always knew us kids! He knew that we weren't old enough to shoot off German lads' So with a grin he called us scouts together "hooch his voice and said: "Now, listen here, my scouts, you'll war for liberty! You might as well get ready for it wage an' awful fight. Y' got t' be Johnnie-on-the-spot from morn till night! For there's a heap o' labor that's jes' waitin' to be done; this war—is—not all marchin' off and shoulderin' a gun. You've got t' help the Red Cross and safeguard the public, too—an' then in the between times sell a war loan bond or two. But this one thing above all else (an' right here comes the rub) so get yer rakes an' hoes, my boys, and go to raisin' grub!" Now did we heed our Uncle's call? Well, I should wear a smile! Three hundred thousand garden plots sprang up in Jes' a while. And all us scouts, we're givin' Kaiser Bill an awful punch right in the solar plexus, where he likes to keep his lunch. So, goodby, soldier brother! We are with you heart an' soul! You an' your gun, me with m' hoe—we'll somehow reach the goal! An' when the conflict's over an' for Freedom victory's won, with pride we both will then look back—'twas my hoe and your gun.

J. Leonard Trunnel, Sem. Troop 1, Bellevue, Ky.

## "PAKE" DISTURBS SCOUTS.

As this item came from a minister scouter, it must be accepted as true:

Last Friday the Ludlow, Vt., scouts went upon Ludlow Mountain, 3,372 feet high, to spend the night in a log cabin to which we go in both winter and summer.

We found a porcupine on the roof when we arrived and kept him there until night, when we let him go because of the fun he had furnished. He did not appreciate the "good turn" of a scout in taking his picture. If we had known of the crowd that he was to bring back with him at night he would not have got off so easily.

We slept or tried to sleep upstairs in the cabin, but the porcupines downstairs and outside made such a noise with their gnawing of boards and logs that we got only a little sleep. One porcupine crawled up the logs downstairs and began to gnaw the board on which a scout was trying to sleep upstairs. Although repeatedly driven off and stoned they were right back "on the job" as soon as we had lain down again to go to sleep.

## MAKE UNIFORM RESPECTED.

A scout in uniform is the representative of more than 270,000 boy scouts of America to the general public.

If he is sloppy in appearance he brands the whole scout brotherhood as a sloppy organization. If he walks as though his bones were momentarily in danger of falling apart, those who see him will naturally infer that the whole organization is in the same condition.

Every scout should be a personalization of discipline, alertness and neatness. The full and correct uniform should be properly worn. That means that it should be clean, neat, buttoned and decorated with only the proper badges.

Scouts should be taught to hold themselves erect and move briskly. In these times they should all take pride in demonstrating that their civilian organization can be as well disciplined, as neat in appearance and as efficient in service as any military unit.

## BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES.

Not satisfied with the slogan, "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier," Troop 1 of Oakwood, Ohio, has placed itself in a position to feed a regiment. There are 17 members. Five work in town and twelve in the country. The twelve found that they had nearly eight hundred acres in their combined farms.

Boy scouts went to the Lexington (Mass.) ordnary every day for some time and collected windfall apples for shipment to Boston and distribution among the poor.

The immense number of rabbits shown in meatshops indicates that they are a welcome addition to the meat supply. Many scouts have raised rabbits and many others can do so.

Dark night. Take blankets. Form line with single lantern at the head and march to deepest, darkest part of the woods. Assemble around tree.

Lender reads from thrilling book, such as "The Hound of the Baskervilles,"

"The Scarlet Pimpernel," "The Black Arrow," "The White主要集中,"

"The Three Musketeers," "The Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three

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Have you seen the new

## UNBREAKABLE VACUUM BOTTLE?

## The Ferrostat

in one and two quart sizes

They are the best ever offered the public and positively guaranteed against breakage. Ask to see them.

## Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

### Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75  
Three Months ..... .40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 1



#### OVER THE TOP TO VICTORY!

##### Housewives Eagerly Responding to Hoover's Plea for Economy.

"Over the top to Victory." That is what the housewives of America are helping to do when they sign the Food Conservation pledge that is being presented to them this week by the committees regularly appointed to do this work.

The movement is meeting with eager response almost everywhere, and the housewives of Crawford county, thus far, are certainly doing their part.

In the rural districts the work has been looked after by the teachers of the schools. Miss Anna Paris, teacher, has been in charge of the work in Frederic, and in Grayling the committee has been quite large. The districts were divided according to the fire districts of the village.

It is rare that anyone refuses to sign the pledge, and then it is generally because they do not understand fully what is required. There seemed to be a few people who anticipated that representatives would call and take inventories of their food supplies and that sooner or later their canned fruits would be taxed, etc. Of course there will be nothing of the sort. A few other stories just as ridiculous are in circulation, but of course there are but few who believe them.

Conditions appeared in many families where it would have been impossible to practice greater economy than was already being carried out in their households, however this did not prohibit the signing of the pledge nor incur any greater responsibility upon the housewife. The signed pledge in the hands of the authorized committee

is but material evidence of the patriotic loyalty of the signer.

We promised to "grub-stake" the Allies. The farmers did their part this summer, and the housewives of America are adding another important cog in the wheel to victory.

#### AuSable Valley School Notes.

Report cards are out for the second month, Stanley having the highest number of "E's."

The following pupils' names appear on the roll of honor list for part neither absent or tardy: June Bridges, Myrtle, Herbert, Henry and Alva Stephens.

We are starting out with an empty display-corner this month, but expect to have some good papers on before this week is over. Work hard third grade!

The third grade are working on some very pretty geography booklets. They are studying their home surroundings at present.

The first grade are learning some Hallowe'en songs and recitations to recite at the Grange meeting Saturday.

We have our Liberty Loan bond posters displayed in the school room.

Every Pledge card sent out in this community was signed and we are sure they all mean to live up to them.

Commissioner Kalahar visited our school last week.

#### Resolutions of Respect.

WUGRAS: Please pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to break our defending circle and remove from us our brother, James Smith, who since becoming a member of Grayling Lodge No. 1102, Loyal Order of Moose, has ever been ready to assist in any way the advancement of our order. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That as a Lodge we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in the hour of their affliction and trust that our all-wise father will in his mercy comfort them.

RESOLVED, That we as a Lodge feel his death as a personal loss.

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days in his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother and to the Crawford Avalanche for publication and that they be entered in the records of this Lodge.

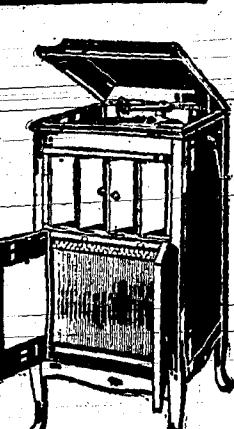
L. M. ENDWELL,  
H. PETERSEN, Committee  
JOHN KELLEY,

## Your Terms

on this splendid

## COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

You can arrange practically your own terms of purchase on this splendid model of the Columbia Grafonola.



Columbia Grafonola  
Price, \$25

A low first payment and other monthly payments arranged to suit your means and your purse. Come in to talk it over today!

## Olaf Sorenson & Sons

Grayling, Michigan



#### LIVE STOCK SPECIAL WELL AT TENDED BY TOWN PEOPLE

Stormy Weather Kept Many Farmers Away From Live-Stock Lectures.

The Live-stock train that was making a tour of Northeastern Michigan, under direction of Michigan Agricultural college, the Michigan Central and D. & M. railroads, and the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, exhibited in Grayling Saturday forenoon.

To the persons interested in the raising of live stock and those contemplating entering into cattle and sheep ranching, it was a most interesting exhibit. Also our young boys and girls came to learn a great deal on clubs such as the pig club, sheep club, and stock-raising clubs, some potato and bean clubs. And for the winter season, handcraft clubs for the boys and garment-making clubs for the girls.

The first attraction on the program was a lecture on market cattle. The speaker stated at the beginning of his talk that the object of bringing the exhibit before the people was to stimulate interest in raising more and better live stock.

According to his statement, which is generally conceded by those who know, livestock farming results in re-storing fertility to the soil. He said also that there should be more livestock raised because of the thousands of acres of cut-over timber lands lying idle in this section if the state, where good grazing was available.

Another reason for raising more live stock was because of the present great demand for meat and fat, assuring the farmer that this condition is to come. Great responsibility is placed upon the farmers today.

The quality of livestock should be better because there was a greater economy in food requirements with increased producing results.

It would be almost impossible to procure thoroughbred stock at once, but herds might be improved by using pure-bred sires, and by stickling to one good breed of stock.

For beef cattle, Hereford and Short-horn breeds were advocated. The farmer should select a breed he prefers and then not change. In order to make it possible to have thoroughbred sires, bull clubs were urged among the farmers.

An interesting reel of moving pictures of sheep ranching, herding and marketing was shown upon the screen.

In the exhibit train there were five cars. There was a flat car, containing a silo in operation, where live stock was exhibited whenever weather would permit. One car contained a fine exhibit of several breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. In another car there was shown varieties of foods and their nutritive qualities and rations for feeding. There were many farm appliances and accessories usually required upon the farm and ranch. Also there was a most interesting array of glass jars showing the various diseases common among live stock. Another car was where the lectures were given and moving pictures shown. This would easily seat 100 persons. The fifth car was for accommodations and sleeping quarters for those in charge.

Hundreds of people from the city attended the exhibit. Unfortunately there were but few farmers. The agricultural class of the Grayling school, under direction of Miss Marion, were present in a body. Many other school boys and girls were also there.

Even to the persons who were not actively engaged in farming and live stock producing, the exhibit and lectures had many instructive and interesting features.

It seems quite an established fact among those promoting the exhibit that this salvation of the people of this section of Michigan is going to be the raising of live stock—lots of it and a better quality.

Card of Thanks

Miss Leona Skinner wishes to thank her many friends of Grayling for the beautiful set of silverware she received the other night.

AN OLD MAN'S STOMACH.

As we grow older and less active, less and less food is required to meet the demands of our bodies. If, too much is habitually taken, the stomach would have had to swear that he was of military age. This did not please his father and mother who persuaded him to wait until he reached the proper age.

As he had the stuff in him to make a good soldier, he obeyed. The master was dropped and nothing more said about it, until following day after he reached his 18th birthday. Then the young man, while seated with the family at their evening meal, announced that the next morning he would be off to enlist.

Peter Babbitt, age 22, is already in the New National Army at Camp Custer; Dan Babbitt, age 24, will leave with the next contingent from Crawford county for Camp Custer.

It is reported that the father, Rev. Ben S. Babbitt, is not wearing one of Uncle Sam's uniforms because the war department refused to accept him. He is beyond the military age.

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AN OVERWORKED WORD.

This Writer Suggests That "Very" Be Given a Long Rest.

There is a word that once possessed a vigor and a power that is altogether lost. "Very, very"—"in truth, in truth." Now it is "very" and, though it still means "in truth," it has become so weakened by usage that it conveys no force whatever.

You meet men on the street and say, "It is a very fine day." What do you mean? Probably you mean, "How do you do?" What you have said is simply a salutation. But if you should say to me, "It is a fine day," you probably mean it is a fine day. That little word "very" has been so weakened, so frayed at the edges, that it harms rather than helps its companions.

So, gentle reader, I would say to you if I had arbitrary power over your speech, "This week I will allow you only two 'veries,'" and, though for a time such restraint may make you self-conscious, yet it will force you to grope about for many treasures in the storehouse of your memory and furnish up old adjectives and adverbs, even drive you now and again to a careful appraisal of your best slang, and when this temporary self-consciousness shall pass, not only your vigor of speech, but your exactitude and clarity of thought will be the better for it. That is a gain that will be worth all the sacrifice.

Burgess Johnson in *Century*.

Do You Like Horseshoe?

Your grandfather did in the bygone days, when he was a little boy and his father did not mind how much he had, it was considered "good for his system."

In Egypt the plant was called "bulb's blood" and "eye of a star" and was one of those many plants that in those days were eaten to protect the person, from poison.

Horseradish, coriander, cumin, and nettle are the five-bitter herbs ordered to be eaten by the Jews at the feast of the Passover, and the first has long service, as you can guess, for it is the seed of Horseradish—*which the Egyptian priests dedicated to the god of death, though nobody knows how it came to get the ending "h."*—*Exchange.*

FEASTY OF PARTNERS.

A member of the New York supreme court, reproving a New York firm of architects for canceling an agreement, says, "Authorities unanimously agree that there is scarcely any relation in life which calls for more absolute good faith than the relation of partners."

Also, "A purer and more elevated morality is demanded of partners than the common morality of the trade."

The meaning is that an individual who transacts business for himself may look out solely for himself, while a partner must never consider his own advantage apart from that of his associates.—*Exchange.*

DELICATELY ELIMINATED.

"How did you get Mrs. Bounce out of your bridge club? Did you ask her to resign?"

"No, we didn't like to do that, but we all resigned except Mrs. Bounce, and then we all got together and formed a new club!"—*New York Times.*

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise them.—*Cato.*

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

#### WELL KNOWN LUMBERMAN PASSED AWAY.

Was a Resident of Crawford Co. For 25 Years.

James Smith, well known in Fredonia and Grayling, passed away Thursday evening of last week at Mercy hospital, Bay City, after an illness of more than two months. From the time he had taken ill he failed very rapidly, and on Monday, October 15, he was removed from his home in his city to the Bay City Mercy hospital for medical aid. After a few days at the hospital he was somewhat relieved, but the physicians at no time held hope for his recovery. He had never before in his life been ill.

Mr. Smith was born in Mason, Mich., in March 1869. When 19 years old he began the lumber industry, working on a survey for David Ward. After a few years, he started in for himself jobbing it. In 1899 he was employed by the Salling, Hanson Co. in their lumber camps, and remained in their employ for fifteen years, and for the past three years Mr. Smith had worked for the DuPont company of this city.

In the capacity of providing the timber to be used in the local plant. At times he had from 300 to 400 men under his management in the woods.

As a large resident of this county and a large employer of labor, he was well known to hundreds of people and the funeral, which was held Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest in attendance ever held in the county.

He was buried under the auspices of Grayling Lodge No. 1162, Loyal Order of Moose, of which order he was a member, about 100 members attending the service.

The body was laid to rest in a grave prepared by his wife, four children, Calvin, Agnes, Mrs. Albert Weisenhofer, of Waco, Texas, and Marion, his mother, Mrs. Freeman Ensign of this city, and a sister, Mrs. George A. Collen also of Grayling.

Those from out of the city in attendance at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davis, Mrs. Robert Lang, Mrs. Robert Brown, Elmer Burr, all of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace of Roscommon, and the members of the Frederic Board of Commerce.

Mrs. Weisenhofer, daughter of the deceased, who resides at Waco, Texas, and whose husband is a captain of the infantry, was unable to get here for the funeral.

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He is proud of his boys and says that he knows they will all make good soldiers. A regiment made up of men like the Babbitt boys would surely give a good account of themselves.

Living in a wooded country and yet facing a wood famine, seems a rather strange thing, but such seems to be the case at the present time. What has happened to those who usually supply our community with wood?

Are they too on a strike or are they furnishing the allies with fuel? In other years one might look down the street at any time and see a load of wood awaiting a buyer. Not so this fall. Owners of autos seem to be the only ones getting supplies fuel to keep themselves warm these days and it is no common sight to see machines coming into town loaded down with wood.—*Roscommon Herald*.

PROFIT BY THIS.

Don't Waste Another Day.

When you are worried by hiccoughs, blemishes and urinary disorders, Don't experiment with an untried medicine.</

## Save Your Bottles

Bottles cost money, and you may easily save this expense by bringing yours when having prescriptions filled. This is one way for you to cut down expenses and

### SAVE MONEY

Also please remember that when you have your prescriptions filled here you are positively assured of

### HIGH QUALITY DRUGS and EXPERT COMPOUNDING

### A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

### Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 1

**The U. S. Navy needs men. This is a fine service to serve in. Make application at once.**

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Gierke last Saturday, October 27th.

Miss Martha Olson of Deward has been spending several days here visiting Miss Edith Olson.

Mrs. Edna Moshier left Sunday night for Fowlerville to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Clyde Gates.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Olaf Michelson Friday afternoon, Nov. 2.

Torrey's Inn, in Roscommon, has been closed and the proprietor, John Torrey and wife have moved to Cadillac.

The Hospital Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. George Alexander Thursday Nov. 8. Mrs. Wm. Brumm will assist Mrs. Alexander.

The report of the Women's Liberty Loan committee for Crawford County: \$1,000,000 worth of bonds of the Second Liberty Loan. Total amount taken by women, \$9,450.

Lon Collier returned Monday from a week spent at Lake Margrethe where he was engaged in digging his potatoes. Mr. Collier had three acres planted and reports a fairly good crop.

Jerry Lovely reports that the Portage Lake road is finished except for the final rolling. This will add greatly to the pleasure of driving to Lake Margrethe and the military reservation.

Don't forget that beginning Nov. 2, the postage rate for letters out of town will be 3 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Drop letters (for local delivery) 2 cents. Postal cards will require two cents.

Several coils were burned out in the rheostat at the electric light plant last evening leaving the town in darkness. The management is not certain just how long it is going to take to make repairs—one day or a week or possibly longer.

William E. Russell, accountant clerk for the M. C. R. R. this city, and Miss Mildred Schreck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schreck were united in marriage in Bay City last Friday evening, Oct. 26. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stanley V. Bergen at the Presbyterian parsonage. They will make their home in Grayling, where they have the best wishes of many friends.

## HEATING STOVES

The winter is before us and our people will need Heating Stoves. As usual we have tried to provide a line that stands for EFFICIENT SERVICE and ECONOMY in operation. Call and look over our line.

## SALLING, HANSON CO.

Hardware Department

Buy a 2nd Liberty Loan Bond

Get your tires and tubes at Burke's Garage.  
The place to buy that bracelet watch is at Hathaway's.  
Isaac La Morte is recovering from an attack of throat trouble.  
Mrs. Frank La Morte is ill at her home with an attack of la grippe.  
Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-11  
F. R. Deckrow.  
Miss Mildred Bunting is enjoying a vacation with friends in Bay City and other places.

The Loyal Order of Moose will hold degree work next Monday night, Nov. 5th. Lunch will be served.

N. Schjøtz, manager of the Salling, Hanson Co., store left yesterday afternoon for Waco, Texas, on business for that company.

Mrs. Edna McCullough entertained a large company of young ladies at a delightful Hallowe'en party Tuesday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Haines of Detroit visited their cousin, Mr. James Smith at Mercy hospital, Bay City, the Sunday before he passed away.

S. G. Searight, the optometrist, that has visited Grayling for over twenty years is now at McClain's hotel. Will remain ten days. Eyes tested free. Optical goods of the very best. Prices of the very lowest.

Truman Inman and Roy Nicott motored to Rose City Saturday, returning Sunday accompanied by the former's wife who has been visiting relatives there, and also his sister, Mrs. Tony Mein. Mrs. Mein returned to Rose City yesterday.

A. M. Lewis left here Thursday of last week for Grand Rapids where he selected part of his holiday goods. He is expected home today. In the meantime he has been enjoying a much earned vacation visiting friends in Battle Creek, Detroit and Hudson.

In the latter place he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phelps, former residents of this city.

Mrs. Alvin LaChapelle died at the home of her parents in Necedah, Wis., October 20. She, with her husband, just recently visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Taylor in this city and the news of Mrs. LaChapelle was very much of a surprise.

The newspaper of Necedah speaks very highly of the esteem in which Mrs. LaChapelle was held in her home community. Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Taylor and son Floyd were in attendance at the funeral, which was held in Necedah October 23.

We are pleased to learn that our neighboring school of Roscommon has as well as Crawford county, over-subscribed its quota of the Liberty loan. Roscommon is not quite as fortunately situated as our county, as they have no factories, no railroad employees and no people of large means.

Their quota was \$22,500 and the amount subscribed \$22,850. It was quite an undertaking to raise that amount but they did it, much to their credit. Among the subscribers in that county was Emma Hanson of this city, who has in mind his neighbors as well as his home people.

"Illustrated Description of Argentina," by Henry Stephens, A. B., Ph. D. is the title of a new book just published. Not only is this book valuable

for the beautiful illustrations of things in Argentina and the text it contains, but it is of special interest to Grayling people because of the popularity of the author here. This is Mr. Stephens' second book of South America; the first, "South American Travels," appearing about three years ago. The book is devoted entirely to illustrations and descriptions of places of interest in Argentina. The Avalanche appreciates having received a complimentary copy from Mr. Stephens.

Grayling Review No. 76 of the Woman's Benefit association of the Macabees held a special meeting Friday evening, Oct. 26 in the G. A. R. hall, meet Great Commander Mrs. Alberta Droege of Detroit, this being her first visit to Grayling. Mrs. Droege talked on the new plans recently inaugurated by the association. Twenty

Year-Paid and Child's insurance. The Woman's Benefit association have gone to war. This fund was increased by members of the supreme delegation in session at Port Huron, Oct. 1. Mrs. Droege left Saturday morning for Detroit and Mrs. Emma Salt, district deputy for Petoskey.

The Red Cross benefit Hallowe'en party at the Temple theatre last evening was a striking success in every way. There were ghosts and goblins aplenty, and a large number of Red Cross nurses. The electric lights were covered with yellow paper Hallowe'en designs, jack-o'-lanterns appeared here and there, and there were several dummy ghosts. Unfortunately the electric lights were out of service, thus detracting much from the effect of the decorative scheme.

Clark's eight-piece orchestra furnished the music and many people remarked that the music was specially good. A buffet luncheon was served on the balcony. There was a most congenial crowd present and the party was a very enjoyable one. The proceeds of the affair amounted to over \$80.00.

The musicians played for \$11.00 which is hardly enough to pay for a three-piece orchestra; and the management only charged half price for the rent of the hall, much to their credit, which is duly appreciated by the Red Cross officers.

# It's Going To Be a Long Winter

### SO SAYS THE WEATHER MAN

Better take stock of your clothes needs now and supply yourself while our stock is new and complete, and prices are far below what they can be bought for now.

### UNDERWEAR

Our underwear purchases were made several months ago, and now in many cases cost more to buy than we are selling them for. That's why we are urging you to come early while our stock is complete.

Ladies' union suits in high neck and long sleeves, or Dutch neck and elbow sleeves at 75c to \$1.50.

Two-piece garments in fleece at 35c and 75c.

Wool garments for ladies at \$1.25.

Heavy ribbed union suits for girls, sizes 2 to 16, at 75c.

Our assortment of men's union suits feature fleeced lined at \$1.50 to wool at \$4.00. There is a big saving on every garment for you.

### Extra Special

For balance of Oct. men's heavy two-piece fleeced underwear specially priced at 69c.

### Men's Furnishings

You want the smartest. They are ready for you here.

Dress shirts, soft or laundered cuffs, 75c to \$2.00.

Ties 25c to 75c.

Gloves \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Wool knit gloves 35c to 75c.

Men's gowns, flannelette, 75c to \$1.50. Pajamas \$1.50.

### We are "There" on Mackinaws

You can't beat our prices anywhere. We bought early and our savings are yours. Coats for men at \$4 to \$12.00. Splendid values.

If you are looking for comfort, genuine service and low prices, visit our shoe department. We at all times give you honest value and reliable makes.



### Styleplus Clothes

**\$17 AND \$21**

Each grade the same price the nation over.

Many models, suits and overcoats.

All wool fabrics, exceptional style and tailoring, guaranteed wear and satisfaction.

Two grades, two prices, each grade the greatest possible value at its price.

Styleplus \$17 still the same price.

Styleplus \$21 grade, just added—greater variety in fabrics and models.

## GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

We don't offer substitutes at this store. "Something just as good" at a 50 per cent price now-a-days is more than likely to have a less than 50 per cent value. Our pledge is 100 per cent value for every dollar's worth you spend here. You'll find it a good basis on which to trade. Come in and give us the opportunity to demonstrate it.

Our samples of Xmas greeting cards have just arrived. This is a way to beautifully remember your friends and the cost is not great. We have them in a variety of prices. Positive no orders taken after November 24, even that time may be too late.

Alvanche office.

### Card of Thanks

Our sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to the friends and neighbors, Loyal Order of Moose, Rev. Mitchell and the members of the choir, for their kindness and assistance and the beautiful flowers, at the funeral of our husband and father.

MRS. JAMES SMITH AND FAMILY.

### New Ammunition Law Takes Effect November 15.

The new law regulating the manufacture and sale of explosives takes effect Nov. 15. Those requiring ammunition are requested to get their orders in before that time, and avoid disappointments. Stock up for future use. We have in stock all kinds of loaded shells in 10, 12, 16 and 20 gauges.

Salling Hanson Co. Hardware Dept.

### Skip Christmas Letters and Parcels Early.

Mail not later than November 10th or 11th; letters and packages for the sailor and soldier boys abroad; no packages must weigh more than seven pounds. For delivery in the United States or Canada mail a week or ten days earlier than usual.

While many northern Michigan towns are suffering a coal famine, along comes the Rogers City Advance with news that really takes the last speck of joy out of life, when it boasts that their community is well supplied with hard coal and that it had been put in the bins at \$7.50 per ton. Only a few small loads has as yet been received here and that sold for \$9.00 to \$9.75 per ton. Rogers City people seem to be a "chosen people."

Alvanche office.

### Rubbers and Overshoes

We have a full line of these goods. Buy here and save money.

We have a fine selection of Tennis Shoes in white and black.

### Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop't.

Next Door to Central Drug Store

### New Buckeye

### Kitchen Cabinet

**Only \$14.98**

The new Buckeye Cabinet is well known, has sliding table top, white enamel inside cupboard, swinging flour bin, upper panel in doors are filled with art glass and curtain roll on lower cupboard. Entire front is made of selected oak. We are offering you this fine cabinet, which will save you miles of steps, at only

**\$14.98**

Price named is strictly cash f. o. b. factory.

For further information ask the clerk.

## SORENSEN BROS.

The Home of Dependable Furniture.

Have you seen the new—

## UNBREAKABLE VACUUM BOTTLE?

## The Ferrostat

in one and two quart sizes

They are the best ever offered the public and positively guaranteed against breakage. Ask to see them.

## Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

### Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year.....\$1.50

Six Months.....75

Three Months.....40

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 1



### OVER THE TOP TO VICTORY.

#### Housewives Eagerly Responding to Hoover's Plea for Economy.

"Over the top to Victory." That is what the housewives of America are hoping to do when they sign the Food Conservation pledge that is being presented to them this week by the committees regularly appointed to do this work.

The movement is meeting with eager response almost everywhere, and the housewives of Crawford county, thus far, are certainly doing their part.

In the rural districts the work has been looked after by the teachers of the schools. Miss Anna Paris, teacher, has been in charge of the work in Frederic, and in Grayling the committee has been quite large. The districts were divided according to the fire districts of the village.

It is rare that anyone refuses to sign the pledge; and then it is generally because they do not understand fully what is required. There seemed to be a few people who anticipated that representatives would call and take inventories of their food supplies and that sooner or later their canned fruits would be taxed, etc. Of course there will be nothing of the sort. A few other stories just as ridiculous are in circulation, but of course there are few who believe them.

Conditions appeared in many families where it would have been impossible to practice greater economy than was already being carried out in their households, however this did not prohibit the signing of the pledge nor incur any greater responsibility upon the housewife. The signed pledge in the hands of the authorized committee

is but material evidence of the patriotic loyalty of the signer.

We promised to "grub-stake" the Allies. The farmers did their part this summer, and the housewives of America are adding another important cog in the wheel to victory.

### Ausable Valley School Notes.

Report cards are out for the second month. Stanley having the highest number of "E's."

The following pupils' names appear on the roll of honor list for being neither absent or tardy: June Bridges, Myrtle, Herbert, Henry and Alva Stephan.

We are starting out with an empty display corner this month, but expect to have some good papers on before this week is over. Work hard third grade!

The third grade are working on some very pretty geography booklets. They are studying their home surroundings at present.

The first grade are learning some Hallowe'en songs and recitations to recite at the Grange meeting Saturday.

We have our Liberty Loan bond posters displayed in the school room. Every Pledge card sent out in this community was signed and we are sure they all mean to live up to them.

Commissioner Kalahar visited our school last week.

### Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to break our defending circle and remove from us our brother, James Smith, who since becoming a member of Grayling Lodge No. 1162, Loyal Order of Moose, has ever been ready to assist in any way the advancement of our order. Therefore be it

Resolved, That as a Lodge we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in the hour of their affliction and trust that our all-wise father will in his mercy comfort them.

Resolved, That we as a Lodge feel his death as a personal loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days in his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother and to the Crawford Avalanche for publication and that they be entered in the records of this Lodge.

L. M. EDWARDS, / H. PETERSEN, / JOHN KELLEY, / Committee.

Mr. Rose Middleton, of Greenville, Ill., has had experience in the treatment of his disease. She says, "When my children were small my son had croup frequently. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always broke up these attacks immediately, and I was never without it in the house. I have taken it myself for coughs and colds with good results."

—

### LIVE STOCK SPECIAL WELL AT-TENDED BY TOWN PEOPLE.

Stormy Weather Kept Many Farmers Away From Live-Stock Lectures.

The Live-stock train that was making a tour of Northeastern Michigan, under direction of Michigan Agricultural college, the Michigan Central and D. & M. railroads, and the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, exhibited in Grayling Saturday forenoon.

To the persons interested in the raising of live stock and those contemplating entering into cattle and sheep ranching, it was a most interesting exhibit. Also our young boys and girls came in for a good talk on clubs, such as the pig club, sheep club and stock-raising clubs; corn, potato and bean clubs. And for the winter season, handicraft clubs for the boys and garment-making clubs for the girls.

The first attraction on the program was a lecture on market cattle. The speaker stated at the beginning of his talk that the object of bringing the exhibit before the people was to stimulate interest in raising more and better live stock.

According to his statement, which is generally conceded by those who know, livestock farming results in restoring fertility to the soil. He said also that there should be more livestock raised because of the thousands of acres of cut-over timber lands lying idle in this section if the state, where good grazing was available.

Another reason for raising more live stock was because of the present great demand for meat and fat, assuring the farmers that this condition was sure to continue for many years to come. Great responsibility is placed upon the farmers today.

The quality of livestock should be better because there was a greater economy in food requirements with increased producing results. It would be almost impossible to procure purebred stock at once, but herds might be improved by using purebred sires, and by sticking to a good breed of stock.

For beef cattle, Herford and Shorthorn breeds were advocated. The farmer should select a breed he prefers and then not change. In order to make it possible to have thoroughbred sires, bull clubs were urged among the farmers.

An interesting reel of moving pictures of sheep ranching, herding and marketing was shown upon the screen.

In the exhibit train there were five cars. There was a flat car, containing a silo in operation, where live stock was exhibited whenever weather would permit. One car contained a fine exhibit of several breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. In another car there was shown varieties of foods and rations for feeding. There were many farm-appliances and accessories usually required upon the farm and ranch. Also there was a most interesting array of glass jars showing the various diseases common among live stock. Another car was where the lectures were given and moving pictures shown. This would easily seat 100 persons. The fifth car was for accommodations and sleeping quarters for those in charge.

Hundreds of people from the city attended the exhibit. Unfortunately there were but few farmers. The agricultural class of the Grayling school, under direction of Miss Marion, were present in a body. Many other school boys and girls were also there.

Even to the persons who were not actively engaged in farming and live stock producing, the exhibit and lectures had many instructive and interesting features.

It seems quite an established fact among those promoting the exhibit that the salvation of the people of this section of Michigan is going to be the raising of live stock lots of it and a better quality.

### Card of Thanks.

Miss Leona Skinner wishes to thank her many friends of Grayling for the beautiful set of silverware, she received the other night.

### A Message From Central State Normal.

If any young man or woman was compelled to stay out of school to work during the first part of the fall term by coming to Mt. Pleasant and seeing Prof. John Kelley, arrangements will be made to make up the work and finish the subjects at the end of the term. To do this, the student should come to Mount Pleasant not later than Nov. 15th.

By seeing Mr. Kelley, the students will be classified on the regular Rural School course.

### Certain Cure for Croup.

Mrs. Rose Middleton, of Greenville, Ill., has had experience in the treatment of his disease. She says, "When my children were small my son had croup frequently. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always broke up these attacks immediately, and I was never without it in the house. I have taken it myself for coughs and colds with good results."

—

### Versatile.

"Do you know," she inquired, "you are the first real actor I ever met. It must be extremely interesting to act the parts created by the master dramatists like Shakespeare and—"

"Now you're talkin', kid," he broke in. "I just eat that Shakespeare stuff alive. Why, I played in Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet' for two whole seasons and part of the time I played a horn in the orchestra."—New York World.

### Firth of Forth Bridge.

The bridge across the Firth of Forth in Scotland is a cantilever bridge erected 1883-90. The two main spans are each 1,710 feet long. The total length of the bridge is 8,205 feet; the towers are 343 feet high; the bridge contains 51,000 tons of steel and cost about \$13,000,000.

### Delicately Eliminated.

"How did you get Mrs. Bounce out of your bridge club? Did you ask her to resign?"

"No, we didn't like to do that, but we all resigned except Mrs. Bounce, and then we all got together and formed a new club."—New York Times.

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise them.—Cato.

### WELL KNOWN LUMBERMAN PASSED AWAY.

Was a Resident of Crawford Co. For 25 Years.

James Smith, well known in Fred-erick and Grayling, passed away Thurs-day evening of last week at Mercy hospital, Bay City, after an illness of more than two months. From the time he had taken ill he failed very rapidly, and on Monday, October 15, he was removed from his home in this city to the Bay City Mercy hospital for medical aid. After a few days at the hospital he was somewhat relieved, but the physicians at no time held hopes for his recovery. He had never before in his life been ill.

Mr. Smith was born in Mason, Mich., October 1869. When 19 years old he began the lumber industry, working on a survey for David Ward. After a few years, he started in for himself jobbing it. In 1899 he was employed by the Salling, Hanson Co. in their lumber camp and remained in their employ for fifteen years, and for the past three years Mr. Smith had worked for the Du Pont company of this city in the capacity of providing the timber to be used in the local plant. At times he had from 300 to 400 men under his management in the woods.

As a long resident in this county and a large employer of labor, he was well known to hundreds of people and the funeral, which was held Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest in attendance ever held in the county.

He was buried under the auspices of Grayling Lodge No. 1162, Loyal Order of Moose, of which order he was a member, about 100 members attending in a body. The funeral cortege was escorted from the home to Danielson hall and after the funeral service, which was conducted by Rev. Aaron Mitchell, to Elmwood cemetery where the body was laid to rest.

The large attendance at his funeral was a warm tribute to the esteem in which he was held by his friends. He is survived by his wife, four children, Calvin, Agnes, Mrs. Albert Weisenhofer, of Waco, Texas, and Matie, his mother, Mrs. Freeman Ensign of this city, and a sister, Mrs. George A. Collen also of Grayling. Those from out of the city in attendance at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Bert Davis, Mrs. Robert Lang, Mrs. Robert Brown, Elmer Burr, all of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace of Roscommon, and the members of the Frederic Board of Commerce.

Mrs. Weisenhofer, daughter of the deceased, who resides at Waco, Texas, and whose husband is a captain of the infantry, was unable to get here for the funeral.

We expect to leave for France any day now, as soon as they get sixty-five in our company.

They drilled us about seven hours today, learning to ride horses you know, we are in Head Quarters Co. and don't belong to any battery, but are on scout duty.

I am tired and sore than H— so will close for this time.

Your loving son and brother, DONALD.

12th Co. Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

### DONALD HABBITT NOW WITH U. S. ARMY TO SEE FRANCE SOON.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio. October 19, 1917.

Dear Mother, Father and All: I was "sworn in" today and received my uniform this afternoon, also got my "shot in the arm" and vaccination.

We all get a complete set of toilet articles, including a tooth brush, comb, hair brush, whisk broom, razor (straight), and a small sewing kit.

The food down here is quite a bit better than I expected, this noon we had fish, coffee, apple pudding, potatoes and bread. Oh yes, and soup, too.

They have fine barracks here. They are all warm enough for comfort and most of them have single beds, (some cots.)

We are assigned beds at 8:30 and are called at 5:30 in the morning. We have to dress and make our beds and wash in 55 minutes, as mess is called at 6:25.

This is quite a city and the camp is right on the edge of it, a street car line runs just outside the fence that surrounds the camp.

It is about as bad here as it is in Grayling. It has rained "off and on" since yesterday but has stopped now. This is a clay country and it is real muddy since the rain. But mud goodness, we have pavements and sidewalks around most of the camps so it isn't so bad.

I haven't heard anything about the camp I go to or when I go, I am liable to leave any day so I guess there is no use of your writing, but if you do, send it to Columbus Barracks Army Y. M. C. A., Ohio, and I will get it.

I hope you are not worrying about me for I am getting along splendidly and like this life, so far, better than I expected.

Hoping you are all as well as I am, I remain,

Your Loving Son,

DONALD.

12th Co. Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Fort Myer, Virginia. Oct. 26, 1917.

Dear Mother, Father and All:

I arrived here yesterday morning. It was some trip, we came through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and left the train at Washington, D. C., and came to camp in a truck. It is four miles from Washington to camp, but there is another burg, Alexandria, about 20 minutes walk from here.

We expect to leave for France any day now, as soon as they get sixty-five in our company.

They drilled us about seven hours today, learning to ride horses you know, we are in Head Quarters Co. and don't belong to any battery, but are on scout duty.

I am tired and sore than H— so will close for this time.

Your loving son and brother,

DONALD.

12th Field Artillery, Ft. Myer, Va.

Facts incident to the enlistment of Donald-Babbit are of unusual interest. He quit school last spring intending to enlist at once. He was not yet 18 years of age and in order to obtain admission to the ranks would have had to swear that he was of military age. This did not please his father and mother who persuaded him to wait until he reached the pre-age.

As he had the stuff in him to make a good soldier, he obeyed. The matron was dropped and nothing more said about it until the following day after he reached his 18th birthday.

Then the young man, while seated with the family at their evening meal, announced that the next morning he would be off to enlist.

Peter Babbitt, age 22, is already in the new National Army at Camp Custer; Dan Babbitt, age 24, will leave with the next contingent from Crawford county for Camp Custer.

The only reason that the father, Reuben S. Babbitt, is not wearing one of Uncle Sam's uniforms is because the war department refuses to accept him; the answer came back "impossible". Mr. Babbitt says he wants to be of service to his country and if he had his way about it he would now be in the trenches of France.

He who knows Mr. Babbitt need not be told that his effort to enlist is sincere. When discussing the war he is like a panther in a cage and, he says, it is hard to keep quiet.

He is proud of his boys and says that he knows they will all make good soldiers. A regiment made up of men like the Babbitt boys would surely give a good account of them selves.

Living in a wooded country and yet facing a wood famine, seems a rather strange thing, but such seems to be the case at the present time. What has happened to those who usually supply our community with wood? Are they too on a strike or are they furnishing the allies with fuel?

In other years one might look down the street at any time and see a load of wood waiting a buyer. Not so this fall. Owners of autos seem to be the only ones getting enough fuel to keep themselves warm these days and it is no common sight to see machines coming into town loaded down with wood.—Roscommon Herald.

### PROFIT BY THIS.

## Save Your Bottles

Bottles cost money, and you may easily save this expense by bringing yours when having prescriptions filled. This is one way for you to cut down expenses and

### SAVE MONEY

Also please remember that when you have your prescriptions filled here you are positively assured of

### HIGH QUALITY DRUGS and EXPERT COMPOUNDING

### A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

### Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 1

**The U. S. Navy needs men. This is a fine service to serve in. Make application at once.**

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gierke last Saturday, October 27th.

Miss Martha Olson of Deward has been spending several days here visiting Miss Edith Olson.

Mrs. Edna Moshier left Sunday night for Fowlerville to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Clyde Gates.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Olaf Michelson Friday afternoon, Nov. 2.

Torrey's Inn, in Roscommon, has been closed and the proprietor, John Torrey and wife, have moved to Cadillac.

The Hospital Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. George Alexander Thursday Nov. 8. Mrs. Wm. Brennan will assist Mrs. Alexander.

The report of the Women's Liberty Loan committee for Crawford County: 53 women bought bonds of the Second Liberty Loan. Total amount taken by women, \$9,450.

Lon Colen returned Monday from a week spent at Lake Margrethe where he was engaged in digging his potatoe. Mr. Colen had three acres planted and reports a fairly good crop.

Jerry Lovely reports that the Portage Lake road is finished except for the final rolling. This will add greatly to the pleasure of driving to Lake Margrethe and the military reservation.

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Get your tires and tubes at Burke's garage.

The place to buy that bracelet watch is at Hathaway's.

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Mr. Frank La Motte is ill at her home with an attack of la grippe.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-ff

F. R. Deckrow.

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He is expected home today. In the meantime he has been enjoying a much earned vacation visiting friends in Battle Creek, Detroit and Hudson.

In the latter place he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phelps, former residents of this city.

Mrs. Alvina LaChapelle died at the home of her parents in Neenah, Wis., Oct. 20. She, with her husband, just recently visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Taylor in this city and the news of Mrs. LaChapelle was very much of a surprise.

The newspaper of Neenah speaks very highly of the esteem in which Mrs. LaChapelle was held in her home community.

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Taylor and son Floyd were in attendance at the funeral, which was held in Neenah October 23.

We are pleased to learn that our neighboring county of Roscommon has, as well as Crawford county, over-subscribed its quota of the Liberty loan. Roscommon is not quite as fortunate situated as our county for they have no factories, no railroad employees and no people of large means. Their quota was \$22,500 and the amount subscribed \$22,850. It was quite an undertaking to raise that amount but they did it, much to their credit. Among the subscribers in that county was Rasmus Hanson of this city, who has in mind his neighbors as well as his home people.

A number of friends of Miss Ingrid Jorgenson gave a farewell party for her Wednesday evening of last week.

It was in the form of a surprise, and a pleasant evening was had, the guests amusing themselves with music. After light refreshments were served.

Miss Jorgenson was presented with a useful gift.

Miss Mabelle Ketzbeck entertained her Sunday school girls, (eleven) at Hallowe'en party at her home Tuesday afternoon from four till six o'clock.

In a guessing contest, who the ghost was, M. Francesca Corwin proved the best guesser, and won the prize for this, the ghost being little Dorothy Hossel.

In a contest, trying to pin a tail unto a black cat, Dorothy Hossel won the first prize and Eleanore Schuman the consolation. A pot luck lunch was served.

Many Hallowe'en parties have been given during the past week, and one of the prettiest was that given by the girls of the Junior Aid society last Friday evening at the Danebod hall.

There were forty young ladies present, and many came clad in quaint costumes and masked for the occasion.

Miss Lillian Dorch received the prize for the best costume. The hall was very nicely decorated with yellow and black crepe paper and were all suggestive of Hallowe'en. Much merriment was had as the witch Mrs. Edna Moshier told each one who went to her many weird things. At eleven o'clock refreshments were served by the hostesses, and soon after the guests departed for their homes.

Illustrated Description of "Argentina," by Henry Stephens; A. B. D. is the title of a new book just published.

Not only is this book valuable for the beautiful illustrations of things in Argentina and the text it contains, but it is of special interest to Grayling people because of the popularity of the author here. This is Mr. Stephens' second book of South America: the first, "South American Travels," appearing about three years ago. The book is devoted entirely to illustrations and descriptions of places of interest in Argentina. The Avalanche appreciates having received a complimentary copy from Mr. Stephens.

Grayling Review No. 76 of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees held a special meeting Friday evening, Oct. 26 in the G. A. R. hall, to meet Great Commander Mrs. Alberta Droege of Detroit. Mrs. Droege talked on the new plans recently inaugurated by the association, "Twenty Years Paid and Child's Insurance. The Woman's Benefit Association have done their bit by purchasing Liberty bonds. In the first Liberty loan they purchased \$150,000, the Second \$200,000. Miss Bina M. West, supreme commander donated twenty-five hundred silver dollars to a patriotic fund for the use of husbands and sons of members of the association who have gone to war. This fund was increased by members of the supreme delegation in session at Port Huron, Oct. 1. Mrs. Droege left Saturday morning for Detroit and Mrs. Emma Salt, district deputy for Petokey.

Our samples of Xmas greeting cards have just arrived. This is a way to beautifully remember your friends and the cost is not great. We have them in a variety of prices. Positively no orders taken after November 24; even that time may be too late.

Avalanche office.

### Card of Thanks.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to the friends and neighbors, Loyal Order of Moose, Rev. Mitchell and the members of the choir, for their kindness and assistance and the beautiful flowers, at the funeral of our husband and father.

Mrs. JAMES SMITH  
AND FAMILY.

### New Ammunition Law Takes Effect November 15.

The new law regulating the manufacture and sale of explosives takes effect Nov. 15. Those requiring ammunition are requested to get their orders in before that time, and avoid disappointments. Stock up for future use. We have in stock all kinds of loaded shells in 10, 12, 16 and 20 gauges.

Salling Hanson Co.  
Hardware Dept.

Ship Christmas Letters and Parcels Early.

Mail not later than November 10th

or 11th, letters and packages for the

sailor and soldier boys abroad; no

packages must weigh more than seven

pounds. For delivery in the United

States or Canada mail a week or ten

days earlier than usual.

# It's Going To Be a Long Winter

### SO SAYS THE WEATHER MAN

Better take stock of your clothes needs now and supply yourself while our stock is new and complete, and prices are far below what they can be bought for now.

### UNDERWEAR

Our underwear purchases were made several months ago, and now in many cases cost more to buy than we are selling them for. That's why we are urging you to come early while our stock is complete.

Ladies' union suits in high neck and long sleeves, or Dutch neck and elbow sleeves at 75c to \$1.50.

Two-piece garments in fleece at 35c and 75c.

Wool garments for ladies at \$1.25.

Heavy ribbed union suits for girls, sizes 2 to 16, at 75c.

Our assortment of men's union suits feature fleeced lined at \$1.50 to wool at \$4.00. There is a big saving on every garment for you.

This is the "Suit and Coat" store of Grayling and we are now, more than ever, trying to give you style and quality at lowest possible prices



### The Trench Overcoat at its best

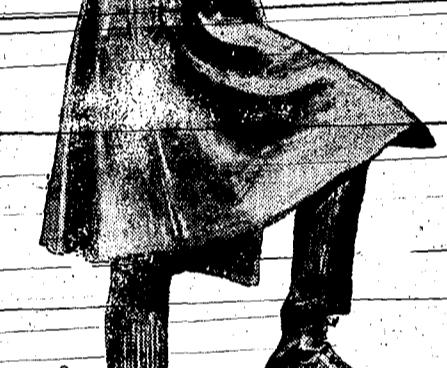
Stylish, double breasted, belt all-around, vent in back, convertible collar, slash pockets.

Described a real coat, reflecting the military tendency, comfortable and smart in appearance.

### Styleplus Clothes

\$17 AND \$21

Each grade the same price the nation over



Many models, suits and overcoats.

All wool fabrics, exceptional style and tailoring, guaranteed wear and satisfaction.

Two grades, two prices, each grade the greatest possible value at its price.

Styleplus \$17 still the same price.

Styleplus \$21 grade, just added—greater variety in fabrics and models.

### GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.



Trade Mark

We don't offer substitutes at this store. "Something just as good" at a 50 per cent price now-a-days is more than likely to have a less than 50 per cent value. Our pledge is 100 per cent value for every dollar's worth you spend here. You'll find it a good basis on which to trade. Come in and give us the opportunity to demonstrate it.

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packages must weigh more than seven

pounds. For delivery in the United

States or Canada mail a week or ten

days earlier than usual.

### Rubbers and Overshoes

We have a full line of these goods. Buy here and save money.

rubbers

overshoes

rubbers

## The Protector of Finance

Tales of Resilius Marvel, Guardian of Bank Treasure

By WELDON J. COBB

## THE INVALID LOAN

Copyright, W. G. Chapman

AWAITED the opening of a door in the private office of Resilius Marvel, a man of great influence and power. Upon that door hinged something important, and I knew it. There was a place where small things counted—strange room, a strange man in it, and only the unusual happened here. Besides that, beyond the door of this, the headquarters office of the United Bankers' Protective Association, there were strange sounds. They were impelling and then deterrent; a shrill cackle, more eerie than human, as of some hunted animal in mortal terror—a voice calling distressfully into the bleak stormy night; like that of a victim from the outer world being resistingly dragged over the threshold of a new and uncertain one.

To the inner circle of financial men given to good comradeship in exclusive club circles, the mention of the name of Resilius Marvel would bring a tender glow to heart and brain. It would suggest a quaint tale told so evenly and entrancingly that the memory of the tranquil, musical tones would be like the echo of golden beads dropped into a crystal dish. In one mood steeped in the idiosyncrasies of Thalassa, of Calliope, of Euterpe, of Erato, in the next following some sloping fancy down a fairy trail of thought sweet and refreshing as a field of daisies, one of the Marvel reminiscences hours would mean a transformation of lazy rising rings of rich Havana smoke into filmy lace pictures formed of cobwebs and starshine. His savings were chaste as a Tiffany gem, his mind a palace, making men forget for the nonce that he held the destinies of the great banks as an egg-shell in the palm of a giant, lulling them with this necromancy of tone and professional expertise into the security of a Vision house.

I had not spoken since I entered the rooms, for I saw that Resilius Marvel was in one of his dark moods. So well did I know him that I at once discerned that he was struggling with some great case where the dead-blank wall of "No Clue" faced him grimly. He stood at the window looking out at the rain-blurred lights of a glowing thoroughfare, just now reminiscent of some wretched Bagdad. Out of that world of shadows a lone bird beat its wings against the window. Into its secret recesses Marvel seemed boring his way through obscure labyrinths, seeking that which he must find. Fifty framing the picture was a wall covered with duplicates of famous forged checks, portraits of the great counterfeiters, exhibit sections containing odd trophies of his career. Here was a stamped brick from Assyria, four thousand years old—"The Book of the Dead"—one line of the hieroglyphics of which had solved an international mystery. Next was a rude seal from the Belgian Congo, wrested from the possession of a native chief who had flooded the country with "phoney" government scrip until Resilius Marvel had found him. Next was an ivory fan from Turkestan with a sanguinary streak that was the blood of a prince, a fragment from a dynamited American steel pillar of Hindostan that could have told a racy tale of a smooth contractor. And a bulging scrap book, clasped and locked like a bank code ledger, containing his private personal notes on the new generation of bank criminals, modern in education as in an appreciation of the value at the graver's tool; "the drag," the raised check mandatator, the automobile as assets to crime against obsolete police methods.

Always there was an air of complete stillness in this inner room. At the disturbing sound without Resilius Marvel turned—distracted, and therefore annoyed. His eye fell upon Loti, his servant, who, velvet-shod, noiselessly opened the door and closed it after him. The man had a face like one of those you see on old Roman medals, an acquaintance with the moods and ways of his master that enabled him to question intelligently and to respond through a look, a hand movement, a mere expression of the lips. Loti was of three generations who had given their entire lives to the production of four famous statues—one at the cemetery of Genoa, three at the beautiful Pere le Chaise at Paris. He was a theorist as to the sense of smell, bolding that he could analyze a man by smelling his favorite dish. At him now in sharp silent challenge, Marvel looked.

I know not what telepathic system bridged the chasm of inquiry and response, but at once Marvel straightened up—impatiently as if touched by a sharp mental prod. Then he glanced at me, and I further knew that he had made some new and important discovery in the Paget case.

When I had first entered this room I felt sure that Marvel was preoccupied, and that, too, over the case I have mentioned. In fact I had come there on that business, being a bank man and myself interested in its outcome. To Marvel the bank was something more than clients—they were as children who went toppling down the line like tilted cards, once started in panic. It was for this reason, when the Clearing-House after two recent bank failures feared a general run on deposits, that Marvel had exerted all his abilities to smother a scandal in the case of the Guardian Trust & Savings bank, of which young Tyler Paget was president.

That official was the son of one of the oldest financiers in the city. Family influence had given the junior a fine start, in fact business had been as active that double the original capital was soon invested. It was trusting a great deal of responsibility to a very young and inexperienced man, but Paget, Jr., was of excellent personal character and habits, and energetic and ambitious. However, the minute a new bank is started there is an im-

"Wer bist du?"  
The foreigner looked puzzled. Then he jabbered out a hideous jargon in some obscure tongue.

"Quien es usted?"

No, the man spoke neither French, German nor Spanish. In some oriental patois Marvel made a new try, followed by one in a South African dialect.

It was of no avail. Whoever the man, whatever his purpose in visiting the Gundorf house, he could not be intelligently approached on the subject. I saw Marvel grappling with this new, baffling problem in a mighty mental throe. Then he gave Loti an unspoken instruction and the latter left the room. Marvel backed to his desk. I saw him place his hands behind him, seize a broad topped bottle, remove the stopper, insert one finger in it and come again to the stranger. As if carelessly he touched him on the back with that finger, drew him about, opened the door and waved him from the room.

The man sped away at the injunction as though his feet were winged. Marvel pointed to his hat and overcoat. He briskly arrayed himself for the street. When we reached it no one was in sight. As we turned the corner I saw Loti on one side of the thoroughfare. On the other, racing along as though relieved from a vivid spell of restraint, was a man in the center of whose back glowed a dull splash of phosphorus, an infallible guide at a distance and explaining the manipulation of the bottle from the desk.

Twice we lost sight of Loti, whose duty it was to keep sight of the foreigner. On these occasions my companion was not at all perturbed. But his roving eyes were all the more wondrous. I followed their direction more than once to observe some white marks on pavement or building, made in the sand by a chalky crayon inserted in the end of the cane which Loti carried.

I do not think Loti spoke a half dozen words to his master as we finally came up with him, but these, the expression of his face, and some quick signs, seemed to convey to Marvel a world of intelligence. Loti stepped back. Marvel moved me aside with a pressure of his palm and pushed open the street door of one of those small upper story hotels with which the city abounds.

The inference was that Loti had traced his man to this place. I soon

curiosity. But as the bending flaps opened out, to my amazement, Loti, with slight warning cry, betokening the most vivid alarm, was at the side of his master in a swift slide. He snatched at the satchel, snapped it shut again, and maintaining a tense grasp of the lock he stood pallid, his nostrils dilated, gazing with fixed and resolute challenge into the face of Marvel.

"It is—pestilence," he said simply, and slightly drew the satchel towards him. His fine mobile face expressed protection, defense. I noted a tremor spreading all over his sensitive frame, and he waved his hand. It made somewhat the same gesture that a person would make in dissipating an annoying cloud of thick smoke.

Marvel returned the daring glance of his ally. Then those quick thoughts of his seemed to make a brisk run. He struggled his shoulders as if there was a potentiality to the suggestions of Loti he could not dispute. He took out his card case. "I was near enough to him to read the name he scribbled in pencil—"Dr. Peter Horn."

I knew that he had sent for the most famous analyst in the city and I wondered what was coming next. Marvel was not the man to tell, at the present juncture. He sat down on the bed, facing the foreigner. He leaned his chin on his two hands, these resting on his knees, and fixed his eyes upon the covering which as if he was looking through him and beyond him.

It must have been fully an hour before Loti showed up. He was followed by the doctor, whom I had seen before—a big, burly, heavily whiskered man, breathing deeply, looking everywhere—a restless monument of power and force.

There was a small room with glass doors connecting with the one we were in. It seemed to have been used as a dressing room before the hotel had sunk to second class, and, being small, went gratis with the larger apartment. The doctor barely nodded to Marvel, who did not speak so much as a word. He was wont to impress his friends into service in a professional case. The doctor knew his ways as I know them. Loti must have explained what was expected of him. He proceeded to business at once.

Dr. Horn had brought up from his automobile a large case. He set this on the floor, and his first movement was to proceed to the glass doors,

He glanced at Loti and motioned me to follow him and Dr. Horn. At the street Marvel dismissed the latter with a nod, proceeded along briskly, hailed the first taxi we met, gave a brief direction, and we were whirled away to a street in the foreign quarter.

The taxi halted in front of a row of old buildings. Their occupants were incongruous. One little store bore a window full of more varieties of sausages than I expected to exist in the entire world. There was a store given over to Hungarian wines, a Japanese restaurant, and two curio shops.

These were reminders of world's fair years, of stranded importations and Marvel seemed to know them like a book. It was not five minutes before he reappeared from one of the curio stores. A swarthy man in a fez was with him. We were again whirling along to our terminus, the hotel.

It was all so swift, so silent, so impressive—Marvel's resistless rush of ideas and events, carrying me along irresistibly—that it reminded me of the changing scenes of a motion picture film. The curio man was ushered into the room where we had left Loti and the other. He viewed the foreigner with a measuring glance, and spoke half a dozen words in a tongue-twisting dialect.

In an instant the foreigner was transformed. Eyes, frame and soul seemed to awake. He uttered a joyous cry and flung himself on his knees, clasping those of the curio man, jabbering away with sobs of delight and tears of relief.

Marvel softly rolled a cigarette with those deft hands of his, which with equal facility could slip a ring upon the dainty finger of a debutante or snap a pair of handcuffs around the brawny wrists of a burglar. I knew he divined the end of circumstance and the beginning of coherency.

There was a rapid colloquy between the foreigners. Then there was a whispered conversation carried on by Marvel and the curio man in a corner of the room. The latter returned to the prisoner. Some animated discussion ensued. And then the foreigner did a quite remarkable thing.

He removed his shoes, and for the first time I noticed how broad and how thick were the soles. Their owner looked appealingly at the curio man, who nodded reassuringly, as though

"Yes, the wires on the roof were cut—" I began.

"No, a crash of thunder at the far end of the line."

I pointed to the blue sky, with all the stars a-sparkle. Marvel laughed.

"There was no trace at the exchange of the call," he explained. "Suburban, that was all. At the weather bureau a passing storm cloud reported at one station only—at Bloxton. We are going there."

We reached Bloxton in an hour and a half. Marvel located the telephone exchange. He came out bright and brisk.

"Message sent from the office here direct by one Colonel Worthington," he said to me, after giving a direction to the chauffeur. "Newcomer. Blind. Passing cloud, clasp of thunder only."

I was standing just behind Marvel when he entered the library of a secluded house at the edge of the town. A bewildered man with big, obscuring goggles, was seated in an armchair. Marvel approached him, looked keenly at him, reached over and removed a false ear. This was the identifying trademark of "King" Gundorf, half an ear bitten off by a swindler confere in the years past.

I know not in detail how the case was adjusted, but Gundorf gave up nearly all of the \$200,000. I think the bargain was that he should leave the country. At all events, the Guardian Trust & Savings did not go out of business, and is still within the clearing house.

A week later, while in the office of the United Bankers' Protective Association, Marvel led me with a look upon the dainty finger of a debutante or snap a pair of handcuffs around the brawny wrists of a burglar. I knew he divined the end of circumstance and the beginning of coherency.

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he divined the end of circumstance and the beginning of coherency.

"To sum up," Resilius Marvel advised me when I visited his office the next evening, "the two packages were these," and he produced from his desk two steel plates and proofs of the same.

"The \$50 plates," I remarked, naturally.

"Not at all," was the dissent—"dupicates of the old plates, with the flaws I pointed out rectified. The old issue served their purpose. These people are shrewd. Cashiers will be on the lookout for the old flaws only. The new notes would pass without suspicion, at least for a time. I know the man who has been making these plates, but I did not know that he was working, secluded in Peru, until last night. That native was sent with these plates, concealed as you have seen. He was instructed in detail what he was to do. There has been a hitch somewhere, at least a change in the plans of the people at this end of the line, of Gundorf and his associates. That he—or they—will be looking out for the Peruvian, however, is so certain that I shall install myself in the house where we found the native. You may help me out, and I will tell you how."

Marvel proceeded to do so. For two nights in succession I carried food supplies to my patient and invincible friend, and messages from him and to Loti. The third night, as I approached the house by the rear, as I always did, I noticed a strange thing and halted, looking up sharply.

A man was leaping the space between the two houses. I knew that he saw me and was startled, for I watched him peer down at me. I could only construe that this person was entering the vacant house surreptitiously by the roof and scuttle route.

At just that moment a clear sound proceeded from the house I was about to enter—the sharp, quick jangle of a telephone bell.

The man aboat must have been suspicious of my appearance. Perhaps he caught the sound of footsteps in the house, those of its solitary occupant. At any rate, I heard a sharp snap, a severed wire whipped down between the houses, nearly striking my face, and the man leaped back over the space and disappeared.

Perhaps two full minutes passed away, and I was about to enter the house, when the rear door flew open and Marvel was upon me.

"No delay," he spoke quickly, and seized the food valise I carried and flung it on the step. Then he started on a run, reached the next street, and haled a taxicab, and gave the quick words:

"Central telephone office."

"What?" I interrogated simply.

"A crash of thunder."

He did not understand, but I hoped to, soon. He left me, his first point of destination reached. I watched him rush into the telephone building, then out of it, with the sharp mandate:

"Signal-service bureau," to the chauffeur. "Bad system in there," to myself.

"You are ready for a fifty mile run, double fares?" he inquired as he came out from the weather bureau.

"I'm ready," was the willing response.

"My wait at the vacant house," said Marvel, as he fled down a country road, "was rewarded by a telephone call. I was at the receiver promptly. 'Is that you Franklin?' was challenged, and then—"It's King—and I knew I was talking with Gundorf. There was an interruption, and the current went."

"Easily explained."

"I wonder how that secret got out, for it was told under the rose in the conservatory."

"I guess the speakers were too near the rubber plants."

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

MY SIGNATURE  
Paul Skinner  
JUNIOR

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY  
for the relief of asthma and hay fever. Ask your druggist for it, 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

GOOD BLOOD

"Blood will tell." Blotches and blemishes, like murder, will out, unless the blood is kept pure. Its purity is restored and protected by the faithful use of BEECHAM'S PILLS

PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
A balm preparation of marshmallow, For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray and Bald Heads, and Skin and Scalp Diseases.

HOME WORKERS NEED REST

Woman Makes Some Valuable Suggestions to Housewives Who Are "Too Busy" to Get Recreation.

"I am a cautious man," said Mr. Sloewer, "and rarely place myself in danger without taking great precautions," and he lifted out of his wagon a dry goods box and a brass kettle.

"I came out here to see a match three weeks ago," the old man explained, "and during the game a red-hot ball, right from the bat, struck me like a cannon shot between the eyes, bent my spectacles down, broke both glasses, disarranged my ideas, obstructed my view of the game and knocked me down. Then the catcher and shortstop ran together and stood on me,

and I jumped to catch the ball, and when they came down they both kicked me for getting in the way and making them miss the ball. And now I have brought along this dry goods box to sit in and this brass kettle to wear on my head."

And, placidly, safely, but a little warmly, within, he saw the game clear through. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost itself. Like an endless chain system—the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless patients who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it contains

tryptin in overcomer kidney

## HOME-READING COURSE for CITIZEN-SOLDIERS

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### THE SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE.

The spirit that dominated the American armies at Bunker Hill, New Orleans, Buena Vista, Gettysburg and Santiago will just as surely dominate the National army on the battlefields of Europe.

This spirit is a compound. It is made up in part of democratic feeling, in part of respect and love for the nation, and in part of Americanism.

The United States army has always been and will always remain a democratic army. Every man in the army is made to feel that his brains and his individuality count for something. It is not merely a big, soulless machine that moves with mechanical precision. It is a "team." Each man in the team is presumed to be intelligent and self-reliant.

Of course there can be no teamwork without regularity and strict discipline. This is equally true of a football or baseball team. There must also be various ranks and degrees of authority. And sometimes this necessary organization and close regulation creates an impression that the army is not democratic.

But the fact of the case is that American soldiers accept the responsible discipline of the army readily because they have the good sense to realize that these things are necessary. They accept them without losing in the least their real independence as free citizens.

Furthermore, American armies are democratic because the path of promotion is wide open. Any man who has a reasonable amount of ability can practice, can study, can cultivate the qualities of a soldier and a leader, and can work his way up. And this is the real test of a democratic army.

In a special sense the National army is democratic. A great democracy must always carry on its affairs through chosen representatives. You are doubtless familiar with this principle as it is applied in time of peace. Now it is applied in time of war. Through a process of fair selection the National army has been picked to represent all parts of the country and all groups of the people. Never has America sent forth an army so truly representative of the nation.

There are always pessimists in every generation who insist that patriotism is dead—or at least decaying. They have not been lacking in recent years. There comes a crisis such as now confronts us. And always the question of patriotism is answered by a free outpouring of effort, money and blood on the part of citizens of all types in every section of the country. This is exactly what is now going on—and what will continue to go on with increasing force until the war is brought to a victorious end.

Every citizen of the United States now has or will have certain duties to perform—certain sacrifices to make. The burden does not rest wholly upon you and other men who take up arms. It rests in part also upon the men and women who stay behind. For modern war on a big scale demands that the whole nation, in a sense, should go to war. The tasks required of some may be harder than the tasks required of others, but all of them are necessary in order to make sure of the result.

Many manufacturers and workers—often women as well as men—must give up their own work and plans in order to produce war supplies. Those who remain where they now are—because they are engaged in some occupation just as necessary in war as in peace, such as farming, mining, running railroads, and the like—must go at their work with redoubled energy and without expecting profits for themselves; it would be a great mistake if everyone were taken away from these necessary lines of effort in order to join the colors as a soldier. All must carry a heavy burden of taxation.

Certain men—among whom you are one—have been or will be chosen as representatives of the nation to defend our rights and safety on the battlefield. You and your fellow soldiers are selected from the young men of the country who are best fitted for military service.

This process of organizing the whole nation for war cannot, of course, be completed in a day. But it is steadily going on. It will necessarily go on until the end of the war. You will have back of you and supporting you the whole country—all its people and all its wealth. Congress spoke the will of the nation in the declaration of war: "To bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged."

The patriotic spirit which moves the whole country will find its highest expression in its soldiers—the men who are assigned to the post of danger and of honor. They will go all the more willingly since they know that behind them the whole nation is organizing for the national service. Their spirit will be one of patriotic devotion fully as intense as that of American armies in previous wars.

The spirit of democracy and of patriotism is to be found also in the armies of other nations fighting against German aggression. In addition the National army will have its own spirit of Americanism. It will have American enthusiasm, good humor, fairness even to the enemy, and self-confidence. It will go at its work not half-heartedly but with a vim. If there are temporary setbacks it will accept them and keep on "plugging." These are some of the American traditions that will enter into the spirit of the National army.

Fighting in that spirit and with the full strength of the country to back it up, the United States army cannot fail to achieve its objects. "Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

### WHY WE FIGHT.

Every American knows the causes of our war with the German government. Yet this course would be incomplete if it did not contain a brief review of the events that finally forced us into war, when there remained "no other means of defending our rights."

The soldier of an autocratic Kaiser might fight best when he understands least of the true meaning of the war.

To tell him the facts would be to chill his enthusiasm. But the citizen soldier of a democracy is entitled to know for what purposes he enters the struggle. He fights best when he sees most clearly why he fights.

The resolution of Congress declaring a state of war (April 6, 1917) expresses the immediate cause in these few words:

"The imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America."

Chief among the acts of war were attacks by German submarines on American ships and on unarmed merchant ships of other nations carrying American passengers. "Vessels of every kind," said the president in his address to Congress on April 2, 1917, "whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their crew, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks

of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle."

The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind."

There were other acts of hostility in addition to the submarine warfare. In his Flag Day address delivered at Washington on June 14, 1917, the president summed up the events that brought on war as follows:

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the imperial German government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military

leaders of Germany dented us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of this German government itself here in our capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by induction, but by suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe."

The record out of which grows our deep conviction that it is necessary to once to put a curb on so powerful and unscrupulous an enemy is set forth in an official publication "How the War Came to America."

Judging the German government now in the light of our honest attempt to keep the peace, we could see the great autocracy and read her record through the war. And we found that record damnable. . . . With a fanatical faith in the destiny of German kultur as the system that must rule the world, the imperial government's actions have through years of boasting, double dealing, and deceit tended toward aggression upon the rights of others. And if there still be any doubt as to which nation began this war, there can be no uncertainty as to which one was most prepared, most exultant at the chance, and ready instantly to march upon other nations—even those who had given no offense.

The wholesale depredations and hideous atrocities in Belgium and in Serbia were doubtless part and parcel with the imperial government's purpose to terrorize small nations into abject submission for generations to come. But in this autocracy has been born, in its record in those countries, and in Poland and in northern France, has given not only to the allies but to liberal peoples throughout the world the conviction that this moment of human liberty must be utterly shorn of its power for harm.

For the evil it has effected has ranged far out of Europe—out upon the open seas, where its submarines in defiance of law and the concepts of humanity have blown up neutral vessels and covered the waves with the dead and the dying, men and women and children alike. Its agents have conspired against the peace of neutral nations everywhere, sowing the seeds of dissension.

"All this we know from our own experience with the imperial government. As they have dealt with Europe, so have they dealt with us and with all mankind. And so out of these years the conviction has grown that until the German nation is divested of such, democracy cannot be safe."

Every American soldier in this war fights for objects dearer to all of us than life itself—for freedom and democracy, for the safety of our own homes and families, for the honor of our country.

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

## MANY FLOCKS ARE BEING REDUCED

Profit in Poultry This Season, Say College Authorities.

### EGG PRODUCTION PAYS WELL

Investigations Show Increase in Price of Eggs To Be Comparatively Greater Than Increase in Price of Feed.

By C. H. BURGESS, Extension Specialist in Poultry Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Will poultry pay? This is a question that about 40 per cent of the poultrymen of Michigan have settled by saying, "No, not with the present high cost of grain."

Never in the history of Michigan has there been such a slaughter of fowls.

It seems that nearly every farmer has cut down his flock of chickens. Statements have been coming in to the poultry department of the college that the keeping of poultry is not a paying proposition at the present time due to the high price of feed.

The cry seems to be, "Reduce the flock."

We believe the viewpoint to be wrong on the general farm. Our investigations of this problem, not only in Michigan but in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, lead us to say that to reduce the flock of producers is not only impracticable but is unprofitable as well. We do advise that farmers cull out the runts and non-producers, but not the layers. White fowls have increased in some cases to almost double, the price of eggs have risen in the proper proportion.

It takes six pounds of feed to produce a dozen of eggs on the average farm. Taking the present price as quoted for grain, September 22, 1917,

wheat, \$3.62; oats, 60 cents; corn, \$2.20; bran, \$3.80; meat scrap, \$4.65; and using the rations we recommend,

we find that the cost of production has increased 51 per cent.

Again, comparing the price received

for 1915-1916 per dozen with the average price per dozen of 1910-1917,

we find that the price has increased 58 per cent. Thus paying the level for

grain, we receive the same level for the eggs or about the same profit as heretofore. Our prediction is now that a much higher level in prices for the 1917-1918 product will be obtained than for 1916-1917 product, and as the prices for grain have become fixed, the poultryman will receive a better profit in 1917-1918 than in previous years.

Comparing the costs of a dozen of eggs in 1915-1916 with that of the cost of a dozen in 1910-1917, we find that the real cost has increased 51 per cent.

Again, comparing the price received

for 1915-1916 per dozen with the average price per dozen of 1910-1917,

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### A Flock of Chickens Like This Will Pay.

for the heavier breeds of fowls like Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, and which we have found not only here at the college, but on the average farm as well, the cost of production of a dozen of eggs is 15-15 cents per dozen. In 1915-1916 prices for grain as follows: Corn, 63 cents; wheat, \$1.08; oats, 35 cents; bran, \$2.50; meat scrap, \$3.25, would make the cost of a dozen eggs last year 12.6 cents.

Comparing the costs of a dozen of eggs in 1915-1916 with that of the cost of a dozen in 1910-1917, we find that the real cost has increased 51 per cent.

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### BOYS AND GIRLS OF MICHIGAN ARE BEING ENCOURAGED TO HELP PRODUCE.

Boys and Girls of Michigan Are Being Encouraged to Help Produce.

By VERNE A. FREEMAN, Extension Specialist in Sheep Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Boys and Girls' Sheep clubs deserve the attention of rural community leaders and people interested in farm children and should be pushed by them. Sheep clubs are new to this state, but the project has been carefully worked out, and the plan of organization is very similar to that of the swine and poultry clubs which have proven so successful in

interesting and educating young people.

A great decrease in available western ranges for sheep has taken place along with our rapid increase of population and consumption of wool and lambs. Prices for both these products were going up before the war, and since farms are the places where there is the greatest opportunity for increased production, there is no doubt but that there will be a continued profit in producing wool and mutton on farms.

Many farmers have become uninterested with sheep and their needs, and do not wish to go into them at

any time.

"And They Call Him a Dago!"

That the love of music is inherent in the soul of the Italian was illustrated in a pathetic incident which occurred in a North avenue phonograph shop a short time ago.

Among the customers of the place

is a little Italian boy about 11 or 12 years old. About once a month he calls at the store and purchases a few records. The time he visited the place he asked the proprietor if he would play some Caruso records for him.

"I cannot afford to buy them, but I would love to hear them," said the lad.

Complying with the wish of the young music lover, the man put a few Caruso records on the phonograph. The boy stood gazing at the instrument with rapt attention, as though he could see the words of the music issuing from the mouth of the great tenor.

At the conclusion of the singing, the lad continued to gaze at the instrument for a few moments, like one spell-bound. Finally, turning to the proprietor of the shop, he remarked:

"And they call him a dago!"—Milwaukee Journal.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

M. Schauinsland of the Nice (France) observatory has discovered a new comet.

Canada has the greatest railroad mileage per capita of any country in the world.

From eight to ten miles is the greatest distance a gunner can cover successfully at sea.

Jan Van Eyck, who is by some believed to have invented oil painting, was born in the year 1398.

## CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

### OLD VETERAN IN NEW ARMY

Seventy-Two-Year-Old Man Is Now Somewhere in France Serving Uncle Sam as Cook.

Age seems to be no barrier for service in the army.

For instance, says the Indianapolis News, there is Charley June. All the old-timers remember June, who years ago supplied the fish and game for hundreds of Indianapolis tables. His place of business was opposite the traction terminal station, and it was his boast that he could furnish anything that could fly or swim.

June is a veteran of the Civil War and when war with Germany was declared his old fighting spirit was revived. Because of his age, seventy-two years, he did not qualify to shoulder a musket and go forth to slay, yet he wished to do his bit for Uncle Sam, so he went out to Fort Harrison as a cook.

He served during the first officers' training camp and made good with a vengeance. Then an entirely unexpected honor was thrust upon him. He was invited to go to France and cook for the boys in the trenches. The position nearly took his breath away, but he did not take him long to make up his mind.

"During the Civil War I carried a gun and fought with the boys," said Mr. June, "but why shouldn't I cook for them now?"

"I am now 'somewhere in France,'" said Mr. June, "but I am not sure just where."

"I am a railroad engineer about 20 years ago my leg was seriously injured in an accident out West. Upon my return to the United States, I was told it would be impossible to heal the wound. I have tried all kinds of salves and had many doctors in the past two years, but to no avail. Finally I resorted to 'RECHTSHORN OINTMENT' on my leg. You would not believe the amazement when I found it was doing what over 100 things had failed to do. My leg is now completely cured,"—Gus Hauck, 799 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Dr. George F. Peck, of the Peck and Peckson Ointment Co., of New York.

"I make it a point to be a good citizen," says Dr. Peck, "and I am glad to have found a good ointment to help me in my work."

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